The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XIV. TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1842. No. 1648.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. John Harris, *Collector, Sydney;* Mr. Joseph Hunt, *Balmain;* Mr. John Liscombe, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor, *Parramatta;* Mr. A. W. Larymore, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Campbelltown; Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* Mr. R. Davison, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* Mr. John Gray, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Arthur Brown, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* Mr. William Barnerd Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "*Kemp and Fairfax,*" who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1, 1841.

*The "*Sydney Morning Herald*" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* only *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* Advertisements *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

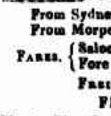
In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance

STEAM TO HUNTER RIVER.

REDUCED FARES



THE Public are respectfully informed the Company's Iron Steam Boats continue their trips daily to and from Morpeth.

From Sydney, at ten o'clock P.M.
From Morpeth, at eight o'clock A.M.

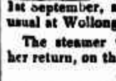
Fares. { Saloon 10s. / Fore Cabin 7s. 6d.

Freight—10s. per ton.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, August 29. 2594

Steamer to Kiama, and South Huskisson, Jervis Bay.

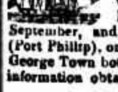


THE STEAMER *SOPHIA JANE* will leave Jaques' Coasting Wharf, for the above ports, on Thursday, 1st September, at Nine, p.m., and will call as usual at Wollongong.

The steamer will leave South Huskisson, on her return, on the evening of the 4th September. 2853

"*SEAHORSE*" STEAM SHIP.

Steam Communication between Sydney Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.



THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE* will leave Sydney for Port Phillip, on Saturday the 17th September, and return from Williams Town (Port Phillip), on Saturday the 24th, calling at George Town both going and returning. Further information obtained on application to

BOYD and CO.,

2082 Unwin's Buildings, Custom House

FOR MORETON BAY.

A REGULAR TRADER.



THE fine first-class schooner *EDWARD,* John Chambers, master, is now loading at the Circular Quay, and will be despatched on or about the 31st instant. Apply on board, or to

THOMAS AGARS,

2825 Kent-street North.

For Melbourne, Port Phillip.



THE fine fast-sailing schooner *THOMAS LORD,* Brown, master, now taking in cargo at Campbell's Wharf. For freight and passage apply to the Master on board, or

CAMPBELL & Co.,
George-street.

Campbell's Wharf, August 12. 2057

For Port Nicholson and Ne'son,

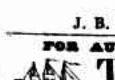


THE fine fast-sailing schooner *OSPREY,* 140 tons per register, R. Fedgwick, commander, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will sail not later than the 3rd proximo. For freight or passage, having excellent cabin accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board, alongside Messrs. Gosling, Browne, and Co.'s Wharf; to

GOSLING, BROWNE, and CO.; or to

J. B. METCALFE. 2832

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

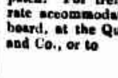


THE A 1, PACKET BRIG *BRISTOLIAN,* 160 tons, Captain C. A. Thomas, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to the master, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; to W. Drake and Co., or to

J. B. METCALFE
Lower George street.

August 19. 2329

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,



THE fine fast-sailing SHIP *CANDAHAR,* A 1, 642 tons burthen, John P. Ridley, commander. Apply to Captain Ridley, on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, and CO.,
Fort-street.

N. B. Captain Ridley will not be answerable for any debts contracted by his crew. 2717

GRAND BALL AT THE "ROYAL HOTEL," to take place on the 30th August. Admission:—For a Single Gentleman 10s. For a Gentleman and Lady, 16s., including supper. A grand Orchestra, conducted by M. Gautrot. To commence at half-past eight o'clock. Tickets to had from Mr. John Sparke, "Royal Hotel." 2646

MESSRS. HOWARD and WATSON respectfully acquaint their friends, and the public in general, that having commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,

They trust, by strict attention to the interests of those who may honour them with their confidence, to receive a portion of the patronage of the public, which it will be their constant study to merit.

Stores for the reception and disposal of every description of property.

Parties desirous of having their goods disposed of at an Evening Sale, are requested to forward the articles, with full descriptive particulars, prior to eleven o'clock in the morning for the purpose of inspection.

Hunter-street, August 26. 2774

GRAND ORATORIO in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Society.

PATRONS.

His Excellency the Governor,
His Honor the Chief Justice,
His Excellency the Commander of the Forces,
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,
Alexr. M'Leay, Esq., President of the Benevolent Society,
Colonel Baker, 80th Regiment.

SUPERINTENDING COMMITTEE.

Colonel Barney,
Major Christie,
James Donnithorne, Esq.,
A. a'Beckett, Esq.,
W. H. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Lieutenant O'Connell,
G. Cooper Turner, Esq.,
R. Windeyer, Esq.,

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Leggatt,
Mr. Johnson,
Mr. E. Scrase,
Mr. Cole,
Mr. Deacon,
Mr. J. P. Deane.

TREASURER,

Mr. Waller.

SECRETARY

Mr. W. B. Boyce.

On Wednesday, the 31st of August next, HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO of the MESSIAH will be performed in aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, in the Royal Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, on which occasion the following professional performers have kindly offered their gratuitous assistance—Mrs. S. W. Wallace, Messrs. Leggatt, Johnson, Deane, E. Deane, Griffiths, Allen, Worgan, and Egerton.

The Chorus will consist of 20 trebles, 12 altos, 14 tenors, 16 basses.

The Orchestra will consist of 5 first violins, 6 second violins, 4 violas, 4 violoncellos, 2 double basses, 2 oboes, 2 flutes, 2 clarionetti, 2 horns, 2 trumpets, 2 fagotti, 3 contra basses, 4 tromboni, 2 double drums; making a grand total of 104 performers.

PRINCIPAL VOCAL PERFORMERS.

Mrs. Bushelle, Mrs. S. W. Wallace, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Bushelle, Mr. Waller, Mr. Griffiths Mr. Allen, and Master Weavers.

PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.

Mr. Leggatt, Mr. S. W. Wallace, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Deane, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. E. Deane, Mr. Portbury, and, by the kind permission of Colonel Baker, a Selection from the Band of the Eightieth Regiment.

Conductor.... Mr. Leggatt.
Leader.............. Mr. S. W. Wallace.
Chorus Master...... Mr. Johnson.

Tickets, and Words of the Oratorio, may be obtained of any member of the Committee; and of Mr. Ellard, George-street; Mr. Rolfe, Hunter-street; Mr. Perkins, George-street; Mr. Waller, upholsterer, Pitt-street; and Messrs. Morley, Pitt and King streets.

Pit and Boxes, 7s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.

Boxes to be engaged at Mr. Scrase's, 27, Pitt-street, where a plan of the boxes may be seen. Doors open at seven; performance to commence at half past seven precisely.

It is requested that Carriages will set down with the horses heads towards Market-street, and take up in the contrary direction. 2353

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £50 to £500.

D. M. LAURIE.
Manager.

No. 2, Church Hill
Office hours from twelve to two. 2086

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 24th August, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office, until Wednesday, the 31st instant, at noon, for supplying the Ordnance Department with Casks, Buckets, Tubs, and other articles of coopers' work, for the present year, and further until the contract be terminated by previous notice in writing, of three calendar months, from either party.

Further particulars, with printed Form of Tender, may be had on application at the Office of the Ordnance Storekeeper,

W. MILLER,
2684 Dep. Com. Gen.

LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. ATKINSON, Matron and Superintendent of the Ladies' Seminary, Australian College Buildings, Sydney, begs to announce that she is ready to receive applications for the admission of Pupils and Boarders into that Establishment, and pledges herself that every possible attention will be paid to the health and comfort, the manners and morals, of the Young Ladies who may be entrusted to her charge.

The following will be the

TERMS,	PER ANNUM.
Board and Education, including the following branches, viz:—English, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, French, Ancient and Modern History, Plain and Ornamental Needlework,	40 Guineas
Washing	5 ditto
Day Boarders	25 ditto
	PER QUARTER.
Day Pupils	3 Guineas.
Italian, German, Drawing, Music, and Dancing—each	2 ditto

Each Boarder will require to be provided with Bedding, Towels, a Knife and Fork, and a Silver Spoon. A quarter's notice will require to be given previous to the removal of any Pupil or Boarder.

Mrs. A. has been kindly permitted to refer, for her own character, respectability, and competency, to the following ladies and gentlemen, viz.:—

Mrs. Richard Jones, Darlinghurst House
Mrs. Thomas Barker, Roslin Hall
Mrs. Major Wentworth, Toongabbee
Mrs. Captain Benson, 28th Regt.
T. H. Braim, Esq., Head Master, Sydney Coll.
T. B. Wilson, Esq., J.P., Braidwood
Rev. Dr. Ross
Rev. Dr. Lang.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, and the Evidences of Christianity, will be delivered to all the pupils of the establishment without any additional charge.

Mrs. A. will be in attendance at the Seminary from 12 till 3, p. m., daily, after the 15th inst.—Communications in writing to be post paid.

N. B.—In consequence of the repairs of the house not being completed, the seminary will not be opened until the 15th of August.

Sydney, June 7. 310

TERMS OF
MISS SIMPSON'S SCHOOL,
HOPEWELL, NEAR HINTON.

BOARD and Instruction in all the branches of English Education, Thirty five guineas, per annum.

French	Four guineas.
Piano	Eight ditto.
Guitar	Eight ditto.
Dancing	Eight ditto.

Washing, Four Guineas per annum; each young lady to be provided with bed and bedding.

No entrance nor any additional charges, except for Books and Stationery.

A quarter's notice will be required previous to the removal of a pupil. No day pupils.

The most respectable references will be given and expected. 2775

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from Macquarie-place, to George street North, opposite the new wharf.

2827 JOUBERT and MURPHY.

EDUCATION

Banfurly Terrace, West Maitland.

D. PATTERSON has removed from East to West Maitland, where he will continue to conduct his classes, as he has hitherto done, by paying assiduous attention to the tuition and morals of whatever pupils may be committed to his care.

TERMS.

Boarders under 15 years of age,	£35	per quarter
Ditto 8 ditto	£30	"
All Day Pupils	£10	"

West Maitland August 17. 2761

Shortly will be Published,

INSCRIBED, BY PERMISSION, TO MAJOR INNES

A MAP

OF A PORTION OF

NORTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA embracing the South Pacific coast from Farquhar's Inlet, in 32° S., to the Ostium of M'Leay River, at Trial Bay, in 31° S. lat. comprising the whole of the county of

MACQUARIE,

and exhibiting the situation and extent of all the appropriated lands therein; including also the whole of the district of

NEW ENGLAND,

And the pastoral districts of the Table Land.

It will exhibit all the rivers between the above parallels, namely, the Manning, Hastings, Wilson, Maria, and M'Leay, the latter being now for the first time correctly laid down, with its tributaries and windings, from its confluence with the Apsley at the base of the Table Land, to its débouchement into the ocean at Trial Bay. It will likewise present a graphic and palpable sketch of the subordinate group of shore chains, which the main range throws out in complicated masses towards the coast between these parallels; and it will comprise all the main ranges and their passes, together with the stupendous road from the Harbour of Port Macquarie to the Table Land.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SURVEYS, BY

2666 RICHARD THOMPSON

ARRIVAL.

MR. J. EMANUEL,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

BEGS to inform the gentry and inhabitants of New South Wales, that having arrived from Paris, he intends practising as above.

Mr. E. proposes introducing an entirely new method of stopping decayed teeth with his

NEW PREPARATION OF GOLD,

which from its durability surpasses all other metal. This is applied without giving the slightest pain, prevents further decay, renders extraction unnecessary, and removes that unpleasant odour in the breath invariably accompanying decayed teeth.

Mr. E. likewise supplies deficiencies of teeth in a very superior style, and in every case restoring perfect articulation and mastication.

Loose teeth fastened, whether arising from neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums.

Mr. E extracts all kinds of stumps with the greatest facility, also effectually cures the most acute and complicated diseases appertaining to Dental Surgery.

At home from Ten, a. m., till Four, p. m.

On Mondays and Saturdays, from nine to twelve, Mr. Emanuel will prescribe for the needy gratis.

Residence—Wyatt's Buildings, Castlereagh-street North. 7868

REMOVAL.

MR. THURLOW, late of the firm of Chambers and Thurlow, has removed his offices to his residence, No 4, Pitt-street, two doors to the north of his late office.

July 6. 394

REMOVAL.

JAMES WALLER, Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer, begs respectfully to intimate to his patrons, and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment from his former residence, Prince-street and Church-hill, to that old established and well known Cabinet Manufactory, immediately opposite to Messrs. R. Bourne and Co.'s, late under the proprietorship of Mr. James Brady, where his old system of doing business (selling no articles which are not really good, and at the lowest possible prices) will be still upheld.

Pitt-street, August 2 1605

OWEN and CO. have removed their stores to Pitt-street, near the Theatre, late D. W. Day. 2301

THE undersigned begs to state that every branch of his business is conducted as usual, in premises in the rear of his late shop, with the same regard to taste, economy, and despatch, which, during the last eight years, has characterized his establishment as equal to and other in Europe. R. CLINT,
Engraver Lithographer, and Printer.
George-street,
(Opposite the Bank of Australasia, first door down the gateway.) 2735

AUSTRALIAN BREWERY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE COLONY.

WRIGHT'S MILD ALE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to inform all publicans (and those in particular who have patronised him so very many years) and the public in general, that he has succeeded in making an excellent

MILD ALE,

and has now a stock ready for delivery in any quantities; also, his well known

AUSTRALIAN BEER.

JAMES WRIGHT.

Australian Brewery, George-street, Sydney.

N. B. To Farmers.—A ready market for good English Barley at the above establishment. 1836

CAMDEN HAY,

J. AND W. BYRNES beg to inform the public that they have Lucerne, Rye Grass, and Oaten Hay, of superior quality, from the Camden Estate, for sale at their Wharf, Parramatta, deliverable either there or at the Commercial Wharf, Sydney, at Market Price. 2160

King-street Furniture Warehouse,

H. FRANCIS begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will sell his stock of Furniture at very low prices, in consequence of the premises about to undergo repairs and alterations.

August 13. 2163

BEST LONDON HATS.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PARRAMATTA

S. WALKER, grateful for past favours, begs to remind his friends, and the inhabitants of Parramatta, that he has now on hand some of the cheapest goods ever offered before to the public. They consist of a large and well-selected stock of every description of

DRAPERY, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY,

Tuscan, Dunstable, Rutland, and Victoria Bonnets; silk and satin Bonnets, London made, of the last Parisian fashion. Boys' Caps, in great variety, from 2s. 6d. each. Cooper's London Hats, from 12s. 6d, well worth 18s. Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and children's ditto, cheaper than any other house in the trade. 2803

Utility, Durability, and Ornament Combined.

INVISIBLE WIRE FENCING for Pleasure Grounds, Gardens, Lawns, &c., manufactured and fixed in any part of the Colony, on the shortest notice and reasonable terms, by

FREDERICK IRWIN, Wire-Worker,
Market-street.

N.B. Manufactory in Elizabeth-street, near Park-street. 220

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES and OATEN HAY, now landing from the brig *Union,* for sale by

G. L. ROBINSON and Co.
2604 Lower George-street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TEA

£4 10s. PER CHEST.

GOOD Hysonskin Tea, at £4 10s. per chest of 64lbs. nett.

ALSO,

Good Ration Tea, 35s. per box, of 40 lbs nett.

At the Stores of Isaac Simmons, George street, two doors from Park street.

Samples may be had. 1468

NOW SELLING, at the Flour Warehouse corner of York and Market streets, Flour at 18s., 16s., 14s. and 12s. 6d. per 100lbs.; Derwent seed oats, 5s. 6d. per bushel, in quantities of 10 bushels; oaten, lucerne, and rye grass hay of the best description; maize, bran, pollard, sharpes, and maize meal.

Families supplied with flour in quantities of 114lbs. at the same rate as the 100lbs.

A small portion of the flour at £12 per ton, on hand; early application is necessary.

2820 JAMES WALKER.

BROWN'S RIVER POTATOES.

NOW LANDING, ex *Deborah,* and for sale at the Stores of the undersigned, Twenty tons black Derwent Potatoes.

R. and T. COVENY.
1027

COALS.

THE Australian Agricultural Company having completed their arrangements for the sale of Coal in Sydney, the public are informed that they can be supplied—

On the wharf, Miller's Point, at ten pence per bushel, in quantities of not less than twelve bushels.

Or, delivered at any house north of the Cattle Market and west of the Woolloomooloo Creek, in quantities of not less than twenty bushels, at eleven pence per bushel.

Outside the above boundary but within the town of Sydney, one shilling per bushel.

Woolloomooloo and the neighbourhood of Sydney, thirteen pence per bushel.

All payments to be made before delivery, either to Mr. F. Ebsworth Australian Agricultural Company's agent, at Miller's Point, and 115, Pitt-street, or to Dr. M'Kellar, Brickfield Hill and Upper George street. 6302

JUST LANDED.

PRIME NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, at one shilling per pound, by the keg, in or out of bond. Brand—"James Grant." To be had by application to Isaac Simmons, at his Office, George street, where samples may be had. 1470

ON SALE.

BEAUTIFUL Cabinet wood, well adapted for purposes of turnery in all its branches, from the Woodstock Saw Mills. Specimens of the above can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Also daily expected, 25,000 feet of Hardwood Timber, ex *Northumberland,* from the above mills.

JAMES COOK

Union Wharf, August 29. 2869

HORSES.

FOR SALE, at Mr. Stewart's, corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets—

An Entire Draught Horse, got by Old Clydesdale out of a Cleveland mare.

ALSO,

A Stock Horse, a Cab Pony, a Mare, and a useful Saddle Horse. 2721

SUPERIOR CATTLE.

ON SALE, Two Hundred and Fifty Heifers, Two Hundred and Fifty Steers of the Durham breed, bred by John Hawdon, Esq., of the well known brand H. Fifty of the Heifers are rising three years old and in calf, to a pure Durham Bull, bred by Potter M'Queen, Esq. The herd are on the road to Port Phillip, with Fifteen Stock Horses, and the whole will be delivered to the purchasers at any station within the Southern districts. Apply to

E H. POLLARD, Broker.

Queen street, August 10. 1978

CATTLE FOR SALE.

A MIXED HERD of one thousand head of Cattle, to be selected out of two thousand, in one or more lots to suit purchasers. The cattle are in the Maneroo district. For particulars apply to

R. DACRE, Agent.

Castlereagh-street North,
August 24. 2693

LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

A GRAZING FARM, of one thousand one hundred and twenty acres, near Maitland, on the road from Maitland to Wiseman's Ferry, and Brisbane Water.

An ALLOTMENT, at West Maitland, adjoining the crossing place at the Falls.

The GLENRIDDLE STATION, on the Manila River, with two thousand SHEEP, and from two hundred to five hundred head of CATTLE.

An excellent STATION, with about ten miles frontage on the Barwin River, with five hundred head of CATTLE.

A superior STATION, on the Devil's River about one hundred and fifty miles from Melbourne, with one thousand two hundred to two thousand head of CATTLE, of the best breed in the colony.

Five hundred to one thousand EWES, at Moreton Bay, to begin lambing in September, warranted never to have been diseased, and have heavy fleeces; a run for five thousand sheep, and a team of bullocks and dray will be provided.

From one hundred to one hundred and fifty FAT BULLOCKS.

The imported BULLS, PRINCE WILLIAM and NOBLE, pure Durham breed, and SAM WELLER, Aberdeenshire breed, rising three years old. These Bulls are of the best pedigree, and cannot be surpassed in symmetry, quality, colour, and vigour.

Apply to Mr. Rae, Fort-street or to

JAMES F. BEATTIE.

August 18. 1411

To be Sold at Polerin, Patrick's Plains

FORTY pure Merino Rams; also, eighteen Rams, two years old next September, out of pure Merino Ewes, by imported Teeswater Rams, combining superiority of form, carcase, disposition, constitution, and wool. The average weight of the fleeces last clip being 9 lbs. of well washed wool, of great length of staple, elasticity, and softness. 2290

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—

Two hundred Ewes, four years old, fine woolled very superior sheep, warranted free from all disease.

Thirty yearlings, same superior breed, namely: third cross from the Leicestershire sheep, and also warranted never to have been diseased,

AND

Four Rams, also third cross from the Leicester breed, and warranted sound.

The above are particularly worthy the attention of breeders, as they are of a superior quality, and will be sold at a moderate price. They can be delivered at Goulburn, or at any place within forty miles of Sydney. At present they are in the neighbourhood of Goulburn, but if not sold within a fortnight, will be removed to the Cowpastures.

2838 MOORE and HEYDON.

Peninsula Farm Allotments, Windsor

THE Public are informed that a plan, prepared by Mr. Armstrong, is open for inspection at the office of F. Beddek, Esq., Solicitor, Windsor, shewing the number and situation of the several Town and Suburban Allotments into which the very valuable Estate adjoining the Court House has been divided, and that that gentleman has been authorised to treat with parties desirous of purchasing such of the allotments as remain unsold. 5917

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

L. V. PIAGET from Bridge-street to Mrs. Koett's, Fisher's Cottage, Bent-street, opposite the Immigrant Barracks, Watchmaker, from Geneva. Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks cleaned and repaired. 2619

SANDAL-WOOD.

On board the Brig "Hind," now lying in the Harbour.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT by the undersigned, the Cargo of Sandalwood on board the brig *Hind,* which in point of dimensions and quality, is allowed by competent judges to be of the first-rate description. Persons desirous of purchasing this cargo may have an opportunity of inspecting it on board the brig; and if not disposed of in the course of a few days, it will be transhipped for exportation.

SAMUEL LYONS,
Auction Mart,
2873 Charlotte-place.

A LANDHOLDER in the county of Murray having broken up his sheep establishment, is desirous of selling or letting his land, in portions varying from one hundred acres to ten thousand acres. Parties willing to buy could be put into immediate possession. Terms very liberal. With one of the allotments a large house would be sold, fit either for a gentleman's residence or an inn. Apply, if by letter post paid, to Messrs. Campbell and Co., or to Mr. Charles Campbell, Queanbeyan. 463

NOTICE.

TO the Inhabitants of the Hunter's River, and surrounding districts.

Superior Salt from the Stockton Works, Newcastle, can be obtained at the Stores of Mr. Aulaby, Morpeth, by the ton or hundred-weight.

Orders for Iron Castings of every description, received and forwarded to the Foundry, connected with the Salt Works at Newcastle; which orders will meet with immediate attention, and the goods forwarded to the Stores at Morpeth. 2289

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. CAMPBELL begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has disposed of the Business carried on by him at the corner of George and Park streets, to Mr. Ambrose Foss, for whom he solicits a continuance of the same liberal support which he has himself so long experienced. 2693

NOTICE.

IN consequence of some mistakes which have recently occurred, the undersigned feels it necessary to state that he continues to practice as formerly in the same office.

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS.

Office—Corner of Pitt and King streets,
Sydney, August 23. 2613

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in equity, made in a cause, Thomas Burdekin *versus* Saul Lyons, Samuel Peek, Francis Mitchell, and John Campbell, the creditors of John Thomas Wilson, formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, auctioneer, are forthwith to come in and prove their debts, before William Carter, Esq., the Master of the said Court of Equity, at his office, in the Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

CARR, ROGERS, and OWEN,
Plaintiff's Solicitors

George-street, June 29. 8340

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land belonging to the Church and School Estate, through which the Razorback Road passes, having been leased from the Government, every description of stock found off the Public Road will be impounded, and the authorised damages levied thereon. Paddocks and yards for the accommodation of the public are in course of erection, and will be soon completed, in the mean time stock will be allowed to graze, at a moderate charge, on application to the Overseer.

July 1. 548

NOTICE,

TO Letitia Hargan, David Faulkender, and his wife, Matilda Faulkender, who came by the ship *Margaret,* in January last.

The undersigned wishes to inform the above-named parties, that he is to be found at Mr. W. H. Broughton's, Burroowa, and will be glad to receive a letter from any of them

2188 JAMES HARGAN.

HORSES, CATTLE, OR SHEEP.

A GENTLEMAN having a well watered and extensive Station, capable of carrying two thousand head of cattle, is anxious to take stock on such terms as may be agreed on. The Station is called Gillimatong, situated on the Cooma Creek, in the district of Maneroo. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Armstrong, Veterinary Repository, Castlereagh-street. 2818

WANTED TO RENT, an Agricultural Farm, of from thirty to sixty acres of good land, with a small run attached, capable of grazing about one hundred head of Cattle. There must be the necessary buildings, and inclosures on the farm, and the northern district would be preferred. Letters (post paid) stating particulars, may be addressed to Mr. Walter Gray, Accountant, 8, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, Sydney; or G. W., Post Office, Morpeth. 1688

WANTED, Furnished, a House, containing five or six rooms, with a Garden attached, in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney, the North Shore would be preferred. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 2790

WANTED, a steady middle aged woman to attend on a sick Female. Apply at the *Herald* Office, immediate application is necessary.

August 27 2891

WANTED, a steady woman as Cook; also, a Housemaid and Laundress. Apply to Mr. C. J. Campbell, Custom House Buildings, or Brisbane House, North Shore. 2781

WANTED, two Grooms; one to travel with an entire horse, the other to attend the stables of the Illawarra Hotel, Dapto. None need apply who cannot produce unexceptionable testimonials of character, especially as to sobriety. Liberal wages will be given. Apply, personally, to Mr. G. Brown, Dapto. 2644

To Stockholders and Speculators.

THE advertiser now being disengaged, is ready to take charge of any quantity of sheep or cattle to go overland to any part of the colony, having upwards of twelve years experience; can give the best testimonials as to character to the most respectable gentlemen in New South Wales. Letters addressed to X. Y. at the *Herald* Office, will be duly attended to. 2767

WANTED, by a gentleman who has had some years' experience in the management of stock, a situation as superintendent or overseer on a sheep or cattle station; satisfactory testimonials can be given. Any letters addressed to C. G., to be left at the Post Office, until called for, will meet with immediate attention. 2724

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD

STOLEN on the night of the 26th June, from my Cattle and Sheep Station at Murrngo, distant about forty miles from Yass, a grey Gelding, and a black Mare, both my property, of which the following is a description:—

A Grey Gelding, aged, about fifteen hands high, branded W under the mane, with a T on the near shoulder, a round black spot on the near leg, immediately above the hoof.

A Black Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, rising five years old, switch tail, star on forehead, off hind foot white, below the fetlock, branded W G on shoulder off side, and had at the time a swelling on the lower part of the jaw, caused by the halter.

The above reward will be paid to any one giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the same, and the conviction of the party or parties who may have stolen them.

ALLAN M'GAA.

Queen-street, July 9. 506

TO LET.—A handsome Family Residence at Pyrmont, opposite the Commercial Wharf, with stabling and convenient outhouses, a garden and excellent well of water. Apply to

CAPTAIN SWINDELLS,
7885 87, Pitt-street.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD

LOST or STOLEN from the run at Puen Buen, Hunter's River, a light bay Mare, aged; she is about fifteen hands high, black points, clean legs from hair, long back, two white saddle marks, small white spot on forehead, tailed to her hocks, branded KS near shoulder. She is supposed by this time to have a foal by her side. Any person finding the same, and restoring her to the owner at Puen Buen, shall receive a reward of Five Pounds. 1242

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Brownlow Hill, about the beginning of August, a

GREY MARE,

heavy in foal, branded ML conjoined on the near side under the saddle. She is eight years old, stands fifteen and a half hands high, has a sandcrack on the near fore foot, and has never been broken in. Whoever will bring the same to the Superintendent, at Brownlow Hill, shall receive the above reward. If stolen, a further reward of £15 will be given on conviction of the thief.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, from the Grove, Abercrombie River, about the month of December last, a chestnut gelding, aged four years, branded off side under the saddle 18 indistinct, near side under the saddle SD4, star on forehead, off hind leg white. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him, or give such information as will lead to his recovery, to Mr Kennett Price, Blackdown, Bathurst,

Blackdown, July 20. 1527

To Bankers, Merchants, and General Dealers.

TO BE LET, those well-known premises, 28, George street. That centrally substantial built three story House, known as 28, George-street, Sydney, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel, containing eleven rooms, spacious Shop, excellent DRY CELLARS, kitchen, servants' appartments, coach-house, stables, with extensive STORES at the rear, capable of containing two or three ships' cargoes of merchandise, the whole enclosed by a secure yard. For further particulars apply on the premises.

Sydney, August 27. 2785

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, that newly erected brick House, at the corner of York-street and Broughton-place; the House contains eleven rooms, with kitchen and pantry below, also, a large cellar, with a well enclosed yard, and four-stall stable, with a store over. For particulars apply to B. M'LAUGHLIN,

2678 York street.

TO LET, a most comfortable family Cottage, situated in Sussex-street, consisting of nine rooms, a large kitchen, store-rooms and cellars, there is a good supply of excellent water; immediate possession can be given. Application to be made at Barker's Mills, Sussex street. 2744

TO LET, a commodious Dwelling House and Premises, situate in Sussex-street, near Dixon's Mills, immediate possession can be given. Apply to

1839 COOPER and HOLT.

TO LET, for one or more years, a COTTAGE, on the Surry Hills, containing three rooms, with loft over, and detached kitchen now in the occupation of Mr. William Rowe, of the Gas Company, adjoining the residence of Mr. Uther. There is an acre of garden ground, in a high state of cultivation, attached to the Cottage: also, a good well of water. The situation commands a view of the whole City of Sydney, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. Rowe, on the premises; or to

R. MURPHY,

2758 Liverpool-street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a house, Coach house, stables, &c., at Double Bay, in the neighbourhood of Sydney. For terms apply to Mr. T. Hammond, at Mr. Cooper Turner's, 5, Elizabeth-street. 1300

NEW BARRACKS.

TO LET, on the South Head Road, immediately contiguous to the Military Barracks, now in progress of Building. A House consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and small garden. Also, several Cottages of two rooms each, suitable for mechanics and labourers. Application to made to Mr. Mackintosh, Kent-street South, next Bellevue House, or on the spot, to George Brown, Carpenter.

Sydney, August 22. 2555

TO LET.

AN excellent Cottage and Garden situated in O'Connell-street, Parramatta. The House will be let either with or without Furniture, and containing large Dining and Drawing rooms, six Bed rooms, besides detached Kitchen, Laundry, Store Servants' Apartments, Stable, and Coach-house. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Tingcombe and Watkins, Church-street, Parramatta, if by letter, post paid. 7317

DAIRY FARM.

RUN for 180 to 200 Head, &c.

TO BE LET, on the Upper Allyn River, an excellent Dairy Farm (eight hundred and fifty acres), of which thirty acres are under cultivation, and is suitable for wheat, maize, tobacco, &c. A good run for two hundred cattle, &c.; weather-board house, barn, huts, &c. Implements, bullocks, &c., may be taken or left; also, some men, if required. Rent, £150 per annum. Apply, by letter, post paid, to A. M. Post Office, Paterson 2715

Eligible Farm to be Let or Sold.

TO Immigrants wishing to locate immediately, saving the expense and delay of living in Sydney, possessing a commodious Cottage, garden, stockyard, barn, out-offices, with good run for cattle, twenty-five acres cleared, two paddocks fenced, ten acres of growing wheat, orchard of apple and peach, good wharf, water-carriage too and from Sydney continually, on the river Hawkesbury; offering a suitable and lucrative retirement to the farmer, gardener, builder of small vessels, the publican, or those more settled in life desirous of an economical domicile, not too near or too distant Sydney; well supplied with water, fish, quail, &c. Apply (post paid) to M. D. Gadsden, Esq., Lower George-street. 2828

FAIRFIELD HOUSE AND ESTATE,

At Gundaroo, in the neighbourhood of Yass.

TO BE LET, the above commodious Dwelling House, with farm offices, stables, storehouse, kitchen, garden, one hundred and seventy acres of cleared ground, laid out in paddocks, and three thousand acres of land, comprising a very extensive back run. This house is most substantially built, and will be found fit for the reception of any gentleman's family. Parties newly arrived in the colony, and desirous of entering upon the occupation of cattle, or sheep farming, without investing their money in the purchase of land, or exposing their families to the hardships of a bush life, will find the above a most eligible opportunity. Rent moderate, and possession to be had immediately, if required. Application to be made to Mr. John Ball, Goulburn; to Mr. L. De Salis, Darby Lara, near Yass; or to

THACKER, MASON, and CO.,
Fort-street.

Note.—The above will be sold, if preferred, on reasonable terms and extensive credit; a large proportion of the purchase price being allowed to remain on mortgage.

A Plan of the Premises, on a large scale, to be seen by applying in Sydney, as above. 23

KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.

TO BE LET at Kempsey, a large building, lately occupied as a general store and dwelling house, fitted up with office, counters, shelves, &c., and most desirably situated as a store for the supply of the surrounding neighbourhood. Apply to Mr. J. C. Phelps, General Assurance Office, George-street.

Sydney, June 13. 778

DAPTO, ILLAWARRA,

TO LET, with immediate possession, a STEAM FLOUR MILL, Fourteen horse power, high pressure engine, with spare boiler, fixed; two pairs of mill stones, smutting and dressing machines, sack, tackle, and all other apparatus complete: or, an active partner will be received, upon equitable terms.

Apply, (by letter post paid,) to Mr. George Brown, Dapto.

It is well known, to all conversant with the Sydney grain and flour market, that Illawarra supplies the largest portion; this, together with the fact of the road to Bong Bong and Berrima being in progress of being opened, in which, and neighbouring counties, a very large quantity of very superior grain is grown, which must pass this mill, and may be purchased, will ensure to the lessee or partner a handsome return.

The proprietor is solely induced to let, or receive a partner, from the well-known fact of his other avocations being so numerous and laborious, that he is unable to give it that attention which such a concern necessarily requires. 25 3

TO BE LET for such term, as may be agreed on, from and after the 1st day of July next, all that capital messuage tenement and farm, called Gostwyck, situate on the Paterson River, now in the occupation of William Burnett and Thomas Hector, Esqrs., together with the Government men, water mill, and mill dam. The farm consists of about 4,000 acres, more or less, of excellent land, with water frontage, about 190 acres of which are fenced into paddocks, and are or have been lately under cultivation, and on which is erected a capital two-story dwelling house, with eight rooms and entrance hall on the ground floor, and three very large rooms over the same, dairy, salting, or slaughter house store-rooms, detached kitchen, servants' room ments, together with a very large and commodious newly erected barn, with an imperial threshing machine, and all other necessary and useful offices, an excellent vineyard of above five acres, in full bearing; also an excellent orange and lemon grove of the like quantity, also in full bearing; and a very large and productive kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees. The water-mill is in full business, and is supplied by a perpetual stream of water.

The farm is within very easy distance of Market, being about twelve miles from Hinton and Morpeth, from which place the steamers pass almost every day to and from Sydney, and the River Paterson is navigable from Gostwyck to Morpeth for a good size boat, and it is in anticipation shortly to run a steam-boat to and from Morpeth to the township of Paterson, which is within two miles of Gostwyck. Application to be made, if by letter, post-paid, to Mr. Phelps, at the Australian Assurance Office, George-street, or to Mr. E. J. Cory, Solicitor, 3, Wentworth-place, Sydney. 735

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Grocers, General Dealers, and Others

FOSS and LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George street, on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Thirty boxes soap
Thirty boxes raisins
Twenty barrels pork
Ten casks beef
Six and a half barrels herrings
Two casks pigs-cheeks
One hogsheads loaf sugar
With a variety of other articles.

Terms at Sale. 2890

WALKING STICKS.

FOSS and LLOYD will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One case gentlemen's superior Walking Sticks.

Terms at sale. 2873

Steel Engravings, Paintings, Blankets, Slops, Hats and Caps, Linen Drill, Duck &c. &c.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, two doors from Park-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases of Steel Engravings and Paintings
Thirty six boxes portable pens, each containing Twenty-five dozen
Twenty boxes best plain envelopes, one hundred in each
Two cases of men's and boys' caps
One ditto men's black hats
One bale blankets
One ditto linen sheeting
One case d'oyleys
Fifty chests and half chests tea
Twenty tins oatmeal
Ten sets of gig harness
One case broadcloth
One ditto merinos
Two trunks blue suits
With a large variety of other merchandise.

ALSO

At the risk of a former purchaser,

A quantity of gingham handkerchiefs, binding buttons, &c., &c.

Terms at sale, 2823

To be Sold at the risk of the former Purchaser.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the Stores of Mr. Abraham Moses, Bridge-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Two hundred dozen Dinner Plates
One hundred ditto basins
One hundred ditto dishes
Eighty sets basins and ewers
One hundred and fifty dozen cups and saucers
Fifty ditto liquor and wine glasses
One hundred and forty ditto tumblers
Sixty ditto wine and champagne glasses.

AFTER WHICH,

A large assortment of glass and crockery in casks and crates, remaining since last Monday's sale.

Terms at sale. 2324

To be Sold by Auction.

MR. MOSES JOSEPH will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, at Eleven o'clock precisely. The following Goods, without reserve—

Two cases assorted Ladies' Shoes
Two trunks ditto ditto and Children's ditto
Two cases Gentlemen's India Rubber Braces
Two ditto Reel Cotton
One ditto Back and Rack Combs
One ditto small Tooth and Side Combs
Two ditto assorted Hosiery
Two ditto Playing Cards
Two ditto Gentlemen's White Shirts, linen fronts, &c.
Two ditto ditto Regatta Shirts
One thousand pair Moleskin Trowsers
Five hundred ditto Miller's Drab ditto
Five hundred ditto Buckskin Trowsers
Four hundred ditto white Cantoon ditto
One hundred and fifty ditto Gentlemen's Doeskin Trowsers
Two hundred ditto Fancy Trowsers
One hundred ditto Gentlemen's Drab Cloth ditto
One hundred Gentlemen's Superfine Cloth Shooting Coats
One hundred ditto Fancy Coats
Two hundred Blue Cloth Jackets
Two hundred Dark Jean ditto
One hundred Silk Plush Waistcoats
One hundred Worsted ditto
Two hundred ditto Valentia Vests
Three hundred Figured and Buff ditto
Two hundred Fancy Silk ditto
One hundred Quilting ditto
Two hundred Dark ditto
One case fancy silk Handkerchiefs
Thirty pieces black Barcelona ditto
One hundred ditto Cotton Handkerchiefs
One hundred dozen Razors
One hundred dozen Penknives
One hundred ditto Dover ditto
One hundred ditto Scissors
One hundred gross Table Spoons
One hundred ditto Tea Spoons
Also, a quantity of other Goods, too numerous to particularise.

Terms at Sale. 2600

YORK HAMS.

JUST LANDED.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte place, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock,

One hundred prime York Hams, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 2756

To General Dealers and others.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street, and Charlotte place, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock,

One case superfine Cloths, blue, black, drab, &c.
One case Doeskins and Cassimeres
Twelve chests Tea
One cask Zinc and Nails for ditto
Thirty boxes Window Glass, of sizes
One cask Glue
Sixty pairs Moleskin Trowsers
One hundred and twenty pounds Hair Powder
One hundred and fifty cases Sherry
Fifty certificates Gin.

Terms at sale. 2699

PRIME HAMS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock,

Two hundred Hams, in fine condition.

Terms at sale. 2791

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

Sydney Bank Shares, fine and seconds Flour, Brandy, and Whisky, without the least reserve.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 30th instant, a Twelve o'clock precisely,

Eighty eight shares in the Sydney Bank, £1 paid up
Eleven tons fine flour
Twenty three tons seconds flour
Six certificates brandy, superior quality
Twenty ditto Whisky.

Terms at sale. 2833

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock,

Three Trunks and two Bales cord jackets, duck frocks and trousers, blue and drab flushing pea jackets and coats, velveteen ditto, fustian trousers, camlet cloaks, quilting waistcoats, white drill trowsers, striped shirts, red baize shirts, &c., &c.

Four cases containing Wellington boots, men's half boots, men's shoes, and women's lasting ditto.

Terms at Sale. 2864

Bottled Ale, Porter, Cider, Wines, &c. Tobacco and Flour.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George street and Charlotte place, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, in addition to the merchandise already advertised,

A quantity of Bottled Ale, Porter, Cider, Wines, &c.
Tobacco
Forty barrels Flour

Terms at sale. 2863

VALUABLE SYDNEY PROPERTY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from James Dobson, Esq., of Melbourne, Port Phillip, to submit for sale by public auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on or about the 29th day of October next,

All that valuable property in Margaret-place, Sydney, including the corners of Clarence and Kent streets, leading to the Flour Company's Mills (late Gerard's).

A survey of the property will be made, and plans of the allotments will be ready for inspection at the Mart of the Auctioneer in due time.

Title, a Grant from the Crown.

Terms and further particulars will be given in a future advertisement. 122

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1842, at ten o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy, the following remains of Stores from the Male Convict Ship *Candahar,* from England.

Raisins, Wine, Barrels, Staves, Heading Hoops, Bread Bags, Deal Fittings, Old Lead and Iron, Hospital Furniture, Clothing, &c.

2815

In the Insolvent Estate of J. Scrutton.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, by order of the Trustee,

Ten Cows with their increase for the last ten years, running near Patrick's Plains, in charge of Mr. Clarke.

Terms—Cash. 2745

In the Insolvent Estate of G. L. Cooper.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, by order of the Trustee,

All that allotment or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two roods, and situate in the township of Yass, parish , and County Murray, allotment No. 19, section No. 2; bounded on the north-west by two chains of the north-east side of Warrambalulah-street, bearing south-west, commencing at the west corner of allotment No. 18; on the south-west by two chains and fifty links o the north-east side of Connor-street, bearing north east two chains; and on the north-east by a line bearing north-west two chains and fifty links to the west corner of allotment No. 18 aforesaid, being the allotment sold as lot 23, in pursuance of the advertisement of the 27th May, 1837, with all hereditaments, premises, &c., thereon, cottage, stables, &c.

Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Smith.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, by order of the trustee.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being, on the banks of the River Hunter, having a frontage of one hundred feet to the said river, by a depth of two hundred and thirty-seven feet, bounded on the east side by Kemp's allotment, on the west by allotment No. 6, and having a frontage to a reserved road of ninety-two feet.

ALSO,

An allotment of Land at Anvil Creek.

Terms at sale. 2747

By order of the Mortgagees.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of September, at twelve o'clock precisely,

All that parcel of land containing by admeasurement roods, and situated in the town of Appin, parish of Appin, county of Cumberland, allotment No. 2, section No. 1, bounded on the north by a line bearing east ten degrees, south five chains; on the east by a line south, ten degrees, west one chain; on the south by a line west ten degrees, north five chains; and on the west by the Appin-road, bearing north ten degrees, east one chain; together with the substantial stone-built house thereon erected, and now used as an Inn, and known by the sign of the "Governor Bourke."

Further particulars may be had on application at the office of Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, solicitors to the mortgagees, George-street; or of the auctioneer.

Terms—Cash. 2960

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1521553

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURE.

For Hobart Town and Corner Inlet, yesterday, the brig *Portenia*, Captain Harrison, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. M'Alister, Master Harrison, and eight in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 29.—*Roubulla*, 18, Hunter, from the M'Leay, with 7000 feet cedar; *Mary*, 15, Turner, from the Hawkesbury, with lime; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 29 bales wool, 10 bags potatoes, 600 bushels maize; *Fly*, 20, Williams, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber; *Resolution*, 49, L'Elecke, from the Clarence, with 18,000 feet cedar; *John and Charlotte*, 93, Collins, from Newcastle, with coals; *Jane*, 54, Walker, from the Manning, with 20,000 feet cedar; *Harriett*, 15, Crause, from Brisbane Water, with 35,000 shingles and 1800 feet timber; *Ranger*, 12 Laverick, from Port Aiken, with shells; *Fly*, 10, Legge, from Brisbane Water, with shells; *Martha*, 121, Wells, from Newcastle, with coals; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, from Wollongong, with 102 bags corn, &c.; *Challenger*, 91, Abbott, from Port Macquarie, with 10,000 feet timber, 6,000 shingles, &c.; *Countess of Wilton*, 111, Wheatland from Newcastle, with coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 29.—*Sophia Jane*, steamer, 157 tons, Wiseman, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Harriet*, 15, Crause, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Rose*, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Rover's Bride*, 19, Boyce, for Newcastle, with twenty-four kegs gunpowder for government; *Traveller's Bride*, 65, Rail, for the Paterson, with sundries.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR THIS COLONY.

From London Direct.—*Spartan*, 400, Macey, merchandise, April 25. *Duke of Manchester*, 500, April. *St. George*, 383, Sughrue, April 25. *Giraffe*, 244, Moore. *Glenswilly*, merchandise, May. *Kinnear*, merchandise, June 3. *Eden*, 420, Boyce, merchandise, April 30. *Tapley*, 350, Mallory, merchandise. *Sons of Commerce*, 431, Williams, April 20. *Harlequin*, 350, Harrison, merchandise, April 25. *Trial*, 430, Day, merchandise, April 23. *Aden*, 422, Waddel, merchandise, April 16. *Morley*, 580, Evans, merchandise, April 25.

From Plymouth.—*Bramble*, H. M. B., 10 guns. *Fly*, H. M. S., 18 guns, Blackwood.

From Liverpool.—*Colombian*, 276, Wakem, April.

From Scotland.—*Duke of Richmond*, merchandise, March 11.

From Port Phillip.—*Timbo*, *Caledonia*, *Westbrook*.

From Hobart Town. — *Surry*, *Scotia*, schooner.

From New Zealand.—*Bee*, brig, 140, Cheyne. *Ariel*, Finlay. *Harriett*. *Regia*. *Margaret*, M'Kinnon. *Scotia*, schooner, Cook. *Susannah Ann*, schooner, Anderson. *Supply*, 121, Brown. *Ann*, schooner, 62, Steel. *Regia*, Kyle. *Thomas Crisp*, schooner, Beard. *Bright Planet*, Morrison. *Perseverance*, schooner. *Challenger*, schooner. *Minerva*, schooner. *Eagle*, barque. *Brothers*, Bruce.

From the South Sea Islands.—*Alfred*, brig, 140, Grant. *Magnet*, 146, M'Farlane. *Mumford*, schooner, 167, Northwood. *Juno*. *Cintra*, schooner.

From the Mauritius. — *Argo*, brig, Billing

From Calcutta—*Sir J. Campbell*, brig, 200, Hancock. *Seahorse*, brig. *Anna Watson*, Sayers.

From China.—*Canopus*, Fetherington. *Australasian Packet*, 192, Hill. *William Hughes*, brig, Abbot.

From Indian Isles.—*Cherful*, schooner, 123, Patrick. *Piscator*, schooner, 111, Walker. *Brothers*, brig, M'Kenzie. *Louisa*, brig, Tucker. *Queen Victoria*, schooner, Brend. *Sarah*, brig, Lane. *Sultana*, schooner, Lyall. *Salus*, brig, Wilkinson. *Royal George*, Richards. *Jean*, Rickards.

From Launceston. — *Socrates*, Grant *Deborah*, schooner.

DIARY.

Memoranda for This Day

August.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets.	HIGH TIDE morn	HIGH TIDE even
30	TUESDAY	6 22	5 38	3 42	4 6

New Moon, Sept. 5, 19 m. past 8, night.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1842.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE LICENSED GRAZIERS.

The Governor considered it a most unfortunate circumstance that the case of Mr Lee should have been made so much of, and that the several questions involved in it should have been mooted in Council. We confess our inability to see any ground for such regret. The main question was one of *national* importance—affecting not only the interests of all the Australian Colonies, but the interests and character of the whole Colonial empire of the British Crown. The more that question is discussed, the better will it be understood by all parties, and the more scrupulously will men's conduct be subordinated to the principles elicited and laid down. And in no form is discussion so instructive as when coupled with facts in point. Abstract propositions then become practical cases; visions of the mind become substantial realities; the inquirer treads upon firm ground, and grapples with tangible difficulties. Hence the case of Mr. Lee, however unfortunate for himself, was serviceable to the Colony. It embodied, in a living form, the two grand questions of the rights of licensed graziers and the rights of the aborigines. Had it been *got up* for the purpose, it could scarcely have been more emphatically *a case in point*. The Bathurst settlers are therefore entitled to the thanks of the Colony for the pains they took to ascertain its circumstances, to collect, arrange, and express them in writing, and to place them before the legislature of the country. The Colony is indebted, too, to Mr. James Macarthur for the able, spirited, yet temperate and judicious manner in which he brought the case forward in Council. He had a delicate task to perform, but he performed it with the adroitness of a more experienced senator.

The petitioners and the honourable member who presented it are entitled, moreover, to the thanks of Sir George Gipps himself, for they have afforded him an opportunity of vindicating himself from very serious charge against his official administration. It is clear, that up to this day sennight, when the petition was discussed, a large portion of the intelligent Colonists looked upon His Excellency with frowning faces, believing that he had been guilty of one of the most arbitrary, cruel, and wanton abuses of power of which a British ruler could be accused. From this reproach he is now absolved. His explanation must have satisfied every reasonable man, that he had taken pains to arrive at the truth, and that having collected the facts, he had believed conscientiously that they justified and required the course he finally decided upon. His Excellency has further shewn his sense of justice by intimating, that if Mr. Lee and his son have been unwittingly injured beyond the strict necessities of the case, he will be prepared to receive their application for redress without prejudice or unfriendly bias. So far so good.

But, we must confess, that whilst satisfied with the *substance* of the Governor's explanation, we were pained, and almost shocked, at the tone and temper by which some parts of his address were marked. To use a vulgar but significant colonialism, he now and then "*bounced*" the Council. "In the performance of this duty," quoth His Excellency, "*I will suffer no interference. I will allow no legislature to interfere with me.*" Such expressions as these were highly unbecoming both speaker and audience. They were braggadocio of the most offensive and most inexcusable kind. There had been no provocation to palliate their rudeness. A petition respectfully worded, respectfully brought forward, and respectfully discussed, afforded no pretext whatever for this haughty attitude of defiance.

Leaving, however, these disagreeable incidents, let us look at the serious relation that subsists between the interests of the licensed graziers and the arbitaray powers of the Crown. The Bishop truly observed, "With respect to the power vested in His Excellency, of withholding the license from any person depasturing stock beyond the boundaries, he would only remark that it was *a very formidable power*, and one which, if indiscreetly used, might be all but the ruin of those that came within the verge of its control." In these "right words" His Lordship has well described that "formidable power" of which, after all, it was the main object of the Bathurst petition to procure a modification. It is a power by far too formidable to be lodged in any one man's hands, be that man who he may. Circumstanced as the Colony now is, it may almost be called the power of life and death. All the powers of the Queen's prerogative put together, in relation to Great Britain and Ireland, are a mere nothing compared with this tremendous power over our rights of pasturage. The Governor attempts to justify it on the ground, that the relation between the Crown and the licensed grazer is the same as that between landlord and tenant. "He contended that he had as absolute a right to refuse to renew a license, as any landlord would have to renew a lease." The cases are not parallel, because between the landlord and the Crown there is this material difference: the landlord has an exclusive property in the soil; it is his own, and held unto his own use; and in its occupation he is not bound to consider any one's interest but his own. The Crown, on the contrary, is not a proprietor, but a trustee—the trustee of a society of which the grazier is a member. The law vests the soil in Her Majesty, not unto her own use, but unto the use of her subjects. The grazier is, in fact, a co-proprietor. He has a beneficial interest in the "fee." To say, then, that he is and ought to be as helpless as a tenant at will—that, on the efflux of his license, he is and ought to be as much at the mercy of the Crown as the holder of an expired lease is at the mercy of his landlord—is to confound the true order of things. Unlike the tenant, his claim is not upon the mercy of the Crown, but upon its justice. The true foundation of his license is not the royal pleasure, as that of a private lessee is the landlord's will, but his own rights as a member of the commonwealth. In other words, the license is given, not because the Crown wills it, but because justice dictates it. It is given for the benefit of the state, in which the holder is a unit; and he has the right to demand it on such terms as shall be beneficial at once to the state and to himself.

The practical question arising out of these abstract principles is this—Is the tenure upon which depasturing licenses are now held such as to secure, in the most effectual manner, the objects for which they are issued,—the good of the state and the good of the graziers? This is the question which the Crown, as the nation's trustee, is bound to consider. It is a question of expediency. It is to the interest of the empire that these lands should be profitable to the occupants; for in no other way can the empire derive from them advantage of any sort or in any degree. Before they can be made profitable to the state, they must be made profitable to the colonists. The state is neither farmer nor grazier, and so far as depends upon her own single arm, mighty as that arm may be, her territories would remain as valueless as the wilderness of Zin, or the deserts of Arabia. She depends entirely upon the private industry of her individual subjects. That industry it is which goes forth to reclaim her wastes from their primitive barrenness, to cover them with verdure, to deck them with flocks and herds, to make them vocal with the sounds of advancing civilization, and to extract from their bosom those golden rewards in which the state will largely participate. Private industry is, in short, the only instrument with which the state can work; and it is obviously her interest to see that nothing be done that would blunt its edge, to take every precaution for keeping it in good repair, and for facilitating the whole of its beneficial operations. Thus the good of the state and the good of the grazier are identical. They cannot be separated—or, at any rate, to attempt to separate them would be the height of folly.

We come back to the previous question—Is the present mode of licensing the occupation of waste lands beyond the boundaries a good one? Is it safe—safe to the state by being safe to the grazier? Is it calculated to encourage and foster private enterprise? to develope the resources of the country, and augment the public wealth? We think not, and in a future article we shall state why we think not.

MAURITIUS.

The Mauritius papers, which we received on Saturday last, are unusually barren of intelligence relating to the Sugar Market. The papers going over the entire of June, are almost filled with discussions on the proposed immigration from India. The Legislative Council had passed a law, imposing an additional duty on wines and spirits, in order to create an immigration fund. This duty, although upheld by some as a probable means of bringing down drunkenness, is denounced by others as a mere *ruse* on the part of the Government, under pretence of creating an immigration fund, to burthen the people with taxes, for which they contend there is no necessity, for those purposes of immigration, as the revenue of the colony exceeds the expenditure by upwards of £50,000 per annum, and as there is already a sum of £350,000 locked up in the treasury from the surplus revenue of past years. The government however prevailed, and the increased duty has been imposed, the example set by the Governor and Council of New South Wales, in increasing duties on colonial distillation, having been strongly relied on as regarded the spirits of Mauritius manufacture; while, on the other hand, it was contended, that it would conduce eminently to the advantage of the colony, if, by increasing duties, the importation of wines and spirits from without could be lessened.

The Mauritians, now that they are likely to have Indian labour, want Chinese and African labour also, and in contemplation thereof, the Council of the colony have fixed various premiums or bounties on each class. The financiers of Mauritius, foreseeing the mischief which would arise if the bounties on immigrants are paid at Mauritius, draining the colony of all its specie, mischief which has been fully experinced in this colony, have been engaged in devising means by which they may avoid them; but they do not appear as yet to have fixed upon any plan for their payment out of the colony.

Drunkenness and incendiarism still prevailed, the former to a frightful extent, and the latter in a somewhat diminished degree. A temperance society was formed on the second of June in the hope of putting down the former, and police regulations of extreme rigour were put in force to prevent the other.

Hydrophobia continued to alarm the colonists by its appearance; a law had passed the Council imposing a tax of 10s. per annum on every dog; and all dogs to be killed who did not appear to have owners, or when the latter did not pay the tax; and no dogs of any description were to be imported under a penalty of £1 for every offence without such dog being registered in the police books, with the name, &c., of its owner, in order that the tax might be levied. The proceeds of this tax, after paying the expenses attendant on carrying the measure into effect, are to be devoted to the Immigration Fund.

The colonists were not less alarmed at the probability of the re-appearance of small pox, than at the presence of hydrophobia: the government was holding out every inducement to the practice of vaccination, and in order that medical men may encourage it, they are allowed, by an Act of the Council recently passed, in addition to a regular government salary which is given them, 2s. for each subject vaccinated in the town, and 4s. for each subject vaccinated in the country.

The papers contain lengthy extracts from letters and papers from New South Wales, New Zealand, and South Australia; all teeming with somewhat magnificent accounts of our prosperity.

Several allusions are made to our theatricals. Signor Dalle Case and the young Brazilians appear to be gratefully remembered at Mauritius, and every wish for success, greater than has attended them, is expressed.

There is no shipping intelligence relating to these colonies; the only vessel in the list we are acquainted with is the *Argo*, Captain Billing, which has now been a very long time at Mauritius. Captain Billing was detained formerly, in consequence of a charge of ill-treatment, brought against him by one of his seamen. The first part of the proceedings, our readers will remember, we quoted; how the affair terminated we have never been able to learn.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By a petition from certain inhabitants of South Australia against the measure, we learn that Governor Grey had received instructions from the Home Government to send the unemployed emigrants on to Sydney. The *Gazette* of August 12, contained the Receipts and Expenditure of the Colonial Government, for the quarter ending the 30th June. The total colonial revenue was £7,374 4s. 3d., and the total colonial expenditure £10,431 1s. 11d. The general total of receipts for the quarter, including proceeds of land sales and drafts on the Lords of the Treasury, was £18,586 14s. 2d., and the general total expenditure, including emigration department and outstanding claims, £17,833 10s. 2d.

We see nothing in the papers which came to hand yesterday worth extracting.

MR. BIGGE.

A gentleman has arrived in town, who saw Mr. Bigge after his encounter with the bushrangers: the wound he received in the shoulder was not considered dangerous. The report of his death was spread by the men who were with him, and galloped away. We put this remark in a conspicuous part of the paper, in order that it may effectually counteract the reports of his death previously circulated.

THE ATTORNEYS.

In another column will be found an account of a meeting of attorneys, held yesterday, at which a series of resolutions were passed, and a letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor, in reference to the remarks which he made last week respecting attorneys' charges.

It is all very well for the attorneys to accuse persons of vulgarity who speak ill of lawyers, but let the fault be where it may, with the Judges on the Bench, the bar, the attorneys, or the attorneys' clerks, they may all rest assured, that the public will never be satisfied with the "horrible law system," while the cost of recovering debts under £30 amounts on the average to more than the debts sued for.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday August 29.

Present—The Governor, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, the Commander of the Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Collector of Customs, the Auditor General, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Berry, Mr. Jones, Mr. H. Macarthur, Sir J. Jamison, and Mr. James Macarthur.

IMMIGRATION.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the consideration of the Report from the Immigration Committee be postponed until the first day of meeting of Council next week. The reason for the delay was, that the report was not yet printed and in the hands of members, whereas it was desirable that they should have time to consider it well before it was brought under discussion.

It was accordingly agreed that the consideration of the Immigration Report should be deferred until Tuesday or Wednesday next.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHERIFF.

The Governor said, that he would take the present opportunity of presenting to the Council a petition which had been in his hands for some time, and which he had no wish to withhold from the Council, although he was not prepared to bring forward any measure relating to the subject of the petition. This petition had been prepared by the sufferers from the deficiencies of the late Sheriff, Mr. Macquoid, and they asked for relief from this Council. On a former occasion he had incidentally alluded to this application, and had then stated that he was not prepared to bring forward any measure on the subject, and he must repeat the same now. He had, however, reported the unfortunate occurrence which led to this application, together with the other to which he had formerly alluded, to the Secretary of State, and he shortly expected an answer to his dispatches. Until, however, he was honoured with the commands of the Secretary of State, he should not be prepared to do anything in the matter, and he had now presented the petition in order that the petitioners might not have reason to complain of neglect on the part of the Government, or, hereafter, to set up a claim in consequence of any supposed neglect on his part in not preferring their claim to the Council. He would now present the petition, and move that it be read.

The petition (which was adopted at a meeting of the creditors of the late Sheriff, some time ago) was read.

The Governor next put the question that the petition be received.

Mr. Jones said, that he could not refrain from offering some few observations which he considered due to the memory of the unhappy man who had formerly held the office of Sheriff. The office of Sheriff of this colony was, he believed, the most responsible office in the whole world, and one of the worst paid. The Sheriff of New South Wales was responsible for the acts of all the officers employed under him—men, the greater portion of whom he could not possibly know, who might be guilty of all sorts of irregularities, without any possibility of his preventing them, and yet, for which he would have to be answerable. Indeed, the office was such, that no man in his senses would ever undertake it. To shew the responsibility of it, he might state that some short time before the dissolution of the late sheriff, some suit arose about some horses which he, by virtue of his office, had seized, and a verdict was given against him for £800, which had since to be paid out of his estate; this liability arose merely out of some legal technicality, and the Sheriff of New South Wales, as the office was now constituted, was everlastingly liable to have such things saddled on him, and his property sold to pay them. It was utterly impossible to guard against them. No man ought, in his opinion, to accept the office of sheriff of this colony, who was not actually a bankrupt, and who did not intend to continue bankrupt all his days, for it was utterly impossible that he should be otherwise if he were saddled with all these responsibilities, receiving a salary of only £1000 a year. He most firmly believed that the late Sheriff fervently desired to conduct the affairs of his office in a proper manner, and that he did so as far as possibly could be done by him or by any other man. Look at the present Sheriff; only the other day he was in custody of the Coroner until four o'clock in the afternoon; indeed he, Mr. Jones, was not aware whether he was out of custody yet or not. In England, the sheriffs of counties were very differently situated; there the office of Sheriff was honorary, and the Sheriff, generally a man of large property and influence; in order to avoid the risks and liabilities consequent on the office, he generally chose the sharpest lawyer in the county to act as his deputy, and let him have all the fees of the office, very often far more than the salary given to the High Sheriff of New South Wales, who had no such protection. He, Mr. Jones, thought it due to the memory of the unhappy man who lately held the office of Sheriff, to say thus much. There was no office in the colony, none anywhere that he knew of, involving so much responsibility, so much risk, as that of the Sheriff of New South Wales; the late Sheriff conducted that office for thirteen years, and he, Mr. Jones, was only astonished that the deficiency was not greater than it appeared to be from the petition, in which the sum claimed was not much more than £1900. He would repeat, that taking into consideration the risks attendant on the office, and the sharp practice which the Sheriff had every day to guard against, no man but a bankrupt ought to take the office; if any other did, he would soon become a bankrupt and would remain such all his life. As to the late unhappy man who occupied the office, he thought that he had done more than could have been expected.

The Governor said, that the simple question before the Council was, that the petition which had been read be received: he had no measure to propose, nor did he wish at all to go into the merits of the case; he had reported to the Secretary of State, and must wait for his instructions before he did anything. He hoped that the deficiencies in the late Sheriff's department would prove small in the end; he had no wish whatever to give rise to any feeling at all disrespectful to the memory of the deceased, and he was willing to acknowledge that there was a great want of change in the office of sheriff; at the same time he must observe that the deficiencies of Mr. Macquoid did not arise so much from his office as from other circumstances; they were difficulties which were felt by many others, embarked in similar undertakings, and could not be referred to the risks or losses of that office. He would say no more on the matter at present, but put the question to the Council, that the petition be received.

The petition was ordered to be received accordingly.

ESTATE OF THE LATE SAMUEL FOSTER.

The Attorney-General brought up the report of the committee appointed to consider the Bill to enable the trustees to the above estate to lease certain lands, &c. The committee reported favourably on the Bill, which was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday, 30th August, (this day.)

COURT OF REQUESTS' BILL.

The Colonial-Secretary moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the Court of Requests' Bill.

The Attorney-General moved the recommitment of the fourth clause. This clause provides for the jurisdiction of the Courts established under this Bill, and defines also the cases which shall not be brought into such Courts. In the clause, as printed, it was provided that costs should be allowed at the discretion of the Commissioner, to the prevailing party, whether plaintiff or defendant. In some cases it was thought this might operate unjustly, as the prevailing party might not have made out such a case as to entitle him to costs. The clause was amended, so as to leave the allowance of costs to either party to the discretion of the Commissioner.

The next clause provided as printed, that in cases above £10, the Commissioner should be assisted by two assessors, who were to be special jurors. The clause was amended so as to provide that such assessors may be either special or common jurors.

The sixth clause, providing for the summoning of assessors by the Registrar of the Court, &c., was passed without amendment.

The next clause also, which declares that it shall not be lawful to split actions for the purpose of bringing the same within the jurisdiction of the Courts established under this Bill, was adopted without amendment.

The Attorney-General proposed an additional clause to be inserted here. The object of the clause was, that the present power of the Judges to issue warrants to arrest parties on affidavit being made, that such parties were about to leave the Colony, owing any sum or sums above £20, should not be interfered with.

The clause was adopted.

The eighth clause, providing that when a defendant has given bills or promissory notes in payment of a debt originally above the jurisdiction of the court, each bill or note, however, being within the jurisdiction of the court, such bills or notes shall be regarded as separate securities, and recovered as such, was passed without amendment.

The object of the next clause was—"All Courts of Requests to be Courts of Record," and "Judgment pleaded as a defence to action brought in Supreme or Circuit Courts."

The Attorney-General said, that on a former day his honourable and learned friend had objected to this Bill that the courts established under it would be Courts of Record. He, the Attorney-General, had no wish whatever to make these courts of any greater importance than was absolutely necessary. All he wanted was to make it a Court of Record in order that its judgments might be pleaded in defence to any action brought in any other court.

The clause, with some verbal amendments, was adopted without opposition.

The next clause, providing that when a party brings an action in the Supreme Court, which might have been brought in one of the courts under this Bill, he shall have no more costs than he would have had in such court, unless the Judge shall certify for further costs, was adopted without remark.

The following clauses from the eleventh, as printed, to the eighteenth, were passed without opposition.

The eighteenth clause runs as follows: "And for the better discovery of truth, and the more satisfactorily obtaining the ends of such suits, be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Commissioner, if he shall think proper to do so, to examine the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, on their several corporeal oaths, &c."

The Governor put the question on the clause.

The Chief Justice said, that he must oppose the passing of this clause; however the Council might ultimately decide, he would entreat them to pause, were it on the ground of morality alone. In the country in which we lived, it could not be concealed for a moment that there was a vast deal of perjury committed—perjury difficult to detect and bring to justice. The effect of such a clause as this, bringing plaintiff and defendant face to face, to swear against each other, would lead to nothing but an increase of that frightful crime. No stronger inducement to perjury could possibly be held out than thus to bring a man's interes's directly in collision with his inclination to adhere to the truth. It was said that this bill was framed chiefly on the plan of bills proposed by my Lord Campbell and other celebrated men in England; but it was notorious that the most cogent argument, the argument most constantly urged, against the Civil Courts in England and the Assistant-Barristers' Courts in Ireland, was, the great inducement which they hold out to corruption and perjury. Mr. O'Connell, whose authority his honorable and learned friend the Attorney-General would not be inclined to dispute, had borne the strongest testimony against the system. In expressing his decided opposition to this clause—in declaring that, in his opinion, it would tend to increase that crime already too prevalent in all our courts—and in entreating the Council to consider well before they passed such a clause, he had discharged his duty, and it now remained for the Council to decide upon the course they would pursue.

Mr. Jones said, that if His Honor looked into the clause he would see that the Commissioner was not bound as a matter of course to examine either plaintiff or defendant. It was left to the Commissioner's discretion; and he (Mr. Jones) imagined that wherever the Commissioner could obtain satisfactory evidence—could get at the truth of a matter—without examining the principals, he would avoid having reference to them.

Mr. James Macarthur said, that His Honor's objection might apply equally to arbitrators, who examined both parties on oath, and also to Courts of Chancery, where parties were allowed to put in their answers on oath.

The Chief Justice replied, that it was true that parties were examined on oath by arbitrators, but under certain restrictions; and parties who put in an answer on oath in a suit in Chancery, were more fully awakened to the importance of an oath, to its serious and binding nature, to the solemn engagement which they entered into with their God to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, than they could be when hurried with unseemly haste through the mere ceremony of repeating the words in a court crowded with noisy disputants, as was frequently the case in the Court of Requests, where the chief object appeared to be to dispose of cases as quickly as possible.

The Attorney-General said, that he was aware that there was a considerable difference of opinion as to the propriety of the provisions of the clause. He could not, however, see how the principle was affected in cases on which £30 depended any more than where £10 depended: by all Courts of Requests' Acts parties were allowed to be examined themselves, and he could see no reason for altering it in the present case. He would admit that there was perjury committed in the Courts of Requests; he was sorry that the same must be said of every Court in the colony; and he was not prepared to plead guilty to the precipitancy in administering the oath, or in conducting the business of the Court of Requests when he presided in it, with that precipitancy which was charged to it by his honorable and learned friend, who, however, had never done him the honour to visit it at any time that he presided over it. He had always taken credit to himself for exercising patience in that Court; sometimes indeed he had given a whole day to a case where not £5 was depending. His honourable and learned friend had quoted Mr. O'Connell as opposed to the provision contained in this clause. Mr. O'Connell it was well known was altogether opposed to small Courts. Mr. O'Connell said that no man should give credit for small amounts; if he did that he should get paid in the best way he could, but that he should not have Courts to go to. Lord Brougham, on the other hand, was rather in favour of having the evidence of principals. At all events, he, the Attorney-General, did not think that the Bill would work without this clause; and he should not be at all prepared to give it up, although he did not wish to press it at the moment; and if His Honor had any amendment to offer, he should be happy to consider it.

The Bishop opposed the clause. It had been said that to refuse to receive the evidence on oath of the parties principally interested, was to adhere to the old practices of the law, without regarding the benefit which might result from modern improvements. He, however, could not agree with the honourable member who had laid it down that justice could be separated from law. He looked on justice as equally inseparable from law as music from harmony—as the proper administration of physic from a diploma. The object of this law was not only to enable a party to recover money justly owing to him, but also to enable him to defend himself from unjust claims; the barriers which had been set up by the law once broken down, would not be easily replaced, and however great the difficulty might be which resulted from the system at present pursued, he would rather that those difficulties should continue than that the principle contained in this clause should be admitted. The practice as established at present had resulted from the experience of the wisest and best of men, from the time of Alfred to the present time; from this experience he said, for he had no doubt that they had discovered the tendency to perjury and falsehood, where principals were examined, and had consequently provided that such principals should not be heard. He must certainly side with His Honor the Chief Justice, and oppose the clause.

Mr. Jones said, he could see no reason whatever why the clause should not be passed; it was no new principle; the principle prevailed in the present Court of Requests' Act. The parties were sworn, plaintiff and defendant, and they were so in order that justice might be more speedily and effectually administered; in order that the Commissioner might be enabled to elicit what were really the facts of the case which he had to deal with. The object of this Bill was the same, only the amount was higher; it was intended to save the unfortunate suitors the enormous costs with which they were saddled in the Supreme Court, and he could not see why the clause should be objected to.

The Bishop said, that the honorable member did not appear to argue to the depth of the question. The principle which was involved in the clause, appeared to him to be one of the highest importance, and one which should not be surrendered on a mere point of expediency. If the course at present pursued, were attended with inconveniences, it would be better to bear with them than to open the door to crime by holding out inducements to perjury.

Mr. Berry said, he would vote for the clause, although he should prefer that the principals should be sworn only when the matter in dispute was under £10.

Mr. James Macarthur repeated that he could see no objection to the clause. In the Courts of Requests, at present, the plaintiff and defendant were sworn. In Magistrates' Courts, as under the Hired Servants' Act, both parties were frequently sworn, and it was often essential to the true understanding of a case that they should be so. The statement of the principal was the same as the statement of Counsel; it was not unusual indeed, for parties to be heard as their own counsel, making their own statements, and supporting them afterwards by evidence, and he could see no reason why principals should not be admitted to give evidence in their own cases.

The Attorney-General said, that it frequently happened in cases in Courts of Requests, that the plaintiff and defendant were the only parties who knew anything about the transaction which brought them there, and if their evidence was excluded, there would be none at all. As he had before said, he did not wish to press the clause now; if His Honor the Chief Justice would propose an amendment, he would give it every attention.

The Governor said, he did not see that anything could be gained from postponing the clause; for himself, he was rather in favour of it. The general principle he had never been able to understand—why principals had been excluded from our Courts in their own cases. We might be told that it was the wisdom of our ancestors that it should be so; but it was not the wisdom of any body else's ancestors, for it was not so in France, nor in any other country in Europe. The only question with him was, whether the alteration ought not to be made in the higher courts first; if it had been a question whether principals should be heard in their own cases in the Supreme Court, he should have no hesitation whatever in voting in favour of it.

Some conversation ensued, after which the Colonial Secretary proposed a verbal amendment, by which it is pointed out more distinctly than before that the discretion of examining either plaintiff or defendant rests wholly with the Commissioner, and that they cannot claim as a right to be heard on oath.

The amendment was put and carried.

The various clauses were read and adopted as far as the twenty-ninth, when the Council adjourned to this day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Tuesday, August 30.

1. Australasian Sugar Company Bill; second reading.
2. Appropriation Bill; third reading.
3. Doubly convicted Felons' Punishment Act Continuation Bill; second reading.
4. Fines on Drunkenness Appropriation Bill; third reading.
5. Court of Requests' Bill; further consideration.
6. Samuel Foster's Estate Trustees' Bill; second reading.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

1. The Colonial Secretary; That the Council do take into consideration the Report of the Committee upon Immigration.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Civil Side.

Monday.

Before the three Judges in Banco.

IN THE MATTER OF H. N. CARRINGTON.

As soon as their Honors had taken their seats, Mr. Gurner said, that he had received a communication from Mr. Ross, an attorney of Melbourne, in this matter, and had written for further instructions, which he had not obtained; the communication was on behalf of Mr. Verner and the trustees. He had received no retainer.

The Attorney-General applied to their Honors for a short postponement: he only received his instructions on Sunday, and it was impossible for him to prepare himself to argue so important a case in so short a time. The delay that occurred in Melbourne in serving the notice was not occasioned by his client.

The Chief Justice said, there was a preliminary question: was the Court in a condition to go on with the appeal?—had they proof that the parties, who could claim to come in as respondents, had been served with notices?

Mr. Foster said they had affidavits of the notice having been served: the case was so important that he wished to have time fully to consider it; but he thought there was enough on the face of the proceedings to show that they were illegal.

The Chief Justice inquired whether there was any one present who prayed to be admitted as a respondent, and no answer being given, directed the clerk to read the order of appeal, which being done, His Honor said, there were three points in the order to be proved: had it been served on the learned Judge, on Mr. Snodgrass, and on the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates?

The affidavit of H. N. Carrington was then read, detailing the various attempts made to serve Mr. Justice Willis with the order, and stating that he finally touched his Honor with it in the street, and that afterwards the Registrar of the Court received the order on behalf of the Judge. It also appeared from the affidavit, that Mr. Willis said that the Sydney Judges had no power to issue such an order, and that he threatened to commit Mr. Carrington for attempting to serve him with it, and Mr. Ebden for aiding and abetting him.

Other affidavits proved the service of the notice upon Mr. Verner and Mr. Snodgrass.

The Chief Justice said, that was sufficient proof of service, and enquired whether there was any return to the writ of certiorari.

The Clerk read the return from Mr. Justice Willis (under special protest of the power of the Court to direct such a writ to him), certifying that he appended all the proceedings in the insolvency of Peter Snodgrass, and the order made thereon for the committal of H. N. Carrington.

The Chief Justice enquired whether any persons appeared as respondents in this case?

Mr. Gurner said, that the communication he had received applied to this case also, and from the distance he could not receive a reply before next Saturday.

Mr. Justice Burton said, that the only way in which a person could be admitted as a respondent was by petition: had Mr. Gurner any petition to present?

Mr. Gurner said he was not prepared with a petition.

The Chief Justice directed that it should be noted on the proceedings, that enquiry had been made whether any person appeared as respondent, and that no one did appear. The Court was now ready to go on with the case, but as matter of personal indulgence to the Counsel, they would adjour until Wednesday next.

Court adjourned to Wednesday.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Monday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of John Neilson, an adjourned meeting: Joseph Samuel Hanson, £135; Joseph Hyde Potts, £803.

In the estate of James William Mooney, a special meeting: W. Cooper, £28 10s.

EXAMINATIONS.

In the insolvency of John Sullivan:—

In consequence of information lodged on oath in the office of the Chief Commissioner, stating that the insolvent was about to leave the colony, the Chief Commissioner issued a warrant for the apprehension of the insolvent, who was brought before him on Saturday last, when Mr. David Poole, solicitor, who appeared to conduct the prosecution, on the part of the creditors, called John Price, assistant chief constable in the Sydney Police, who deposed: I received a warrant from Mr. Mitchell, the Chief Constable, to apprehend a man named John Sullivan. I proceeded on board the brig *Dorset*, where I apprehended the prisoner; when I went on board, I asked the mate if he had a person named Sullivan on board, when he told me that was the name of the cook; the *Dorset* sails to-morrow for South Australia. The prisoner acknowledged to me that he owed between £500 and £600, and had not a farthing to pay it with.

Mr. John R. Hunt, of the Chief Commissioner's Office, deposed as follows: The paper writings produced are the petition of John Sullivan, the prisoner, praying for the sequestration of his estate and effects; I also produce the order of Mr. Justice Burton, ordering that the estate of the said John Sullivan be placed under sequestration as prayed.

Edward Salamon, wine merchant, George-street, being called, proved that the hand writing to the petition praying that the estate of John Sullivan might be sequestrated, was that of the prisoner.

Mr. Poole submitted, that the fact of the prisoner having been found on board a vessel (as cook) she being about to proceed to sea, was sufficient ground for the prisoner being committed to close custody until delivered therefrom in due course of law. The prisoner was immediately committed to gaol on a warrant issued by the Chief Commissioner.

The above is the first committal to gaol under the 17th clause of the present Insolvent Law.

In the insolvency of Patrick Fennell:

This insolvent was examined by Mr. Johnson, attorney for the creditors, as follows: I signed a warrant of attorney for £900 and odd; the account on which I signed the warrant of attorney is in Hurley's own book, which is that now produced; I did not examine the account before I signed the warrant of attorney: we were on very good terms. The book was produced by Hurley, and I learned from him what the total was at the time; we were then partners in some sheep and horned cattle; that partnership has never been dissolved. That stock is now fifty or sixty miles beyond Yass; the four bullocks which are charged to me is incorrect; we were in partnership before; the accounts of that partnership never were closed; I have looked through that account and there are many credits omitted; when I signed the warrant of attorney, I struck out the balance myself, but I did not look at the items. That is the counterpart of the lease between me and Hurley which you now show me. He did not consult me about any improvements, except building the tap-room. He has been in possession since July last, when I sequestrated. He told me, that a tap-room was wanted and I consented to its being built, which was done accordingly; the tap-room is now turned into bed-rooms, and the person who built it tells me the foundations have given way, and therefore it must be taken down again. Hurley has built a stable, which I did not authorise him to do. When I gave this warrant of attorney, I did not go into all the items, I only went into a few of those near the end. Now that I have gone through the accounts, I find that I have given the warrant of attorney for a great deal too much money. There are in the account, several sums of money as being paid to a man named Broker; the first item entered as given to him is July 20, £3. Broker owes me some money now. The whole amount of the items paid to Broker, and which I object to is, £25. I know nothing at all about the £11 10s. 6d. to Turner.

Mr. John Hurley, called by Mr. Johnson, deposed: I gave the insolvent an order on Doyle for £116 15s. 8d. for his accommodation; Doyle owed that sum to me, and Fennell had no interest in it whatever; I charged Fennell with it when he told me that he had not got the money; I credited him with it again; Doyle did not pay Fennell the amount of the order. I swear that I do not know whether Fennell returned me the order or not. I do not recollect whether Fennell gave me an order upon me from Doyle. I gave the order on Doyle for £116 15s. 8d. to Fennell, about July, 1840. I never had funds belonging to Doyle in my hands. I occasionally draw for Doyle, but the money does not remain in my hands. The bricks which I paid for were to build a chimney of a house at Appin, which was our joint property; to the best of my belief all the bricks were used. In making up that account I gave Fennell credit for all money paid to me by him, so far as I know. I drew some money from the Court of Requests for Fennell; and I kept an account what I did with the money. I received £10 or ten guineas from the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, and paid Woodbridge with it. I took no receipt from Woodbridge; I paid Woodbridge by Fennell's verbal instructions.

This closed the evidence in the case, when the Chief Commissioner allowed the claim of Hurley, which had been previously sworn to.

Meetings for To-day.—A third meeting in the estate of John Edwards, at ten o'clock; a single meeting in the estate of James Dunbar Campbell, at half-past ten; a second meeting in the estate of John Frank Carruthers, at eleven; a second meeting in the estate of Edward Borton, at twelve; a single meeting in the estate of Wakefield Simpson, at one; a single meeting in the estate of Peter Stewart, at half-past one; a single meeting in the estate of John Collie, at two; a first meeting in the estate of Thomas George Shellars, at half-past two; and a single meeting in the estate of Jacob Goode, at three.

SYDNEY LAW LIBRARY SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of the Sydney Law Library was held at their rooms, in Elizabeth-street North, yesterday afternoon. Present—James Norton, Esq., president, in the chair, Messrs. Carr, Holden, Want, Smith, C. Chambers, Rodd, Steel, Venour, Owen, Cory, Thurlow, Isaac, and Rogers. The business was commenced by the president, who informed the meeting that they had been convened for the purpose of considering certain resolutions which had been prepared by the committee, in vindication of the honour and integrity of the profession; upon which, Mr. Holden read the resolutions which had been so prepared as follows:—

"1. That the unbounded confidence reposed in attorneys and solicitors, by persons of every rank in society, for the protection of character, liberty, and property, renders it highly expedient, that they should be men of education, honour, and integrity, and supported in public estimation.

"2. That the imputations cast upon attorneys and solicitors of causing delays in the administration of justice, increasing expense in legal proceedings, and claiming excessive remuneration for their services, are (as applied to them generally) unfounded and unjust, and calculated to injure and degrade them, and to weaken the confidence so essentially necessary to public security. Yet so long as these imputations were general, they have been regarded as prejudices of the vulgar, but having been put forth by His Excellency the Governor in speeches to the Legislative Council, on several occasions, it has become necessary to protest against such aspersions.

"3. That the duties of attorneys and solicitors involve great responsibility, labour, and anxiety, and require talent, experience, attention, and perseverance, not only in the arrangement of property under family settlements and wills, but in collecting and scrutinizing facts and circumstances, and arranging evidence for judicial investigation and decision, and without their assistance in these important legal preparations, no benefit could be derived from counsel, however eminent; and the greatest confusion, embarrassment, and delay, would necessarily ensue, rendering it impossible for Judges or Jurors to perform their respective duties, satisfactorily to themselves or beneficially to the country.

"4. That delay in legal proceedings is disadvantageous to the attorney and solicitor, because it increases his risk of loss, diminishes the benefit of an early return of capital, and postpones the remuneration of his services; consequently, every attorney and solicitor is interested in the despatch of business, and delay generally arises out of circumstances over which he has no control.

"5. That the greater part of the expense attendant on legal proceedings, is composed of fees to Counsel, and officers of the several Courts, payments to witnesses, and other disbursements which attorneys and solicitors are obliged to advance, and from which they derive no emolument; consequently they are interested in keeping down such expenses, since, if they do not obtain payment of their bills (the amount of which is materially increased by such outlay) the loss of the whole falls upon them, no part of such fees or payments being returned.

"6. That the remuneration allowed to attorneys and solicitors in actions and suits, is not commensurate with their skill and exertions, taking into consideration their responsibility, the expenses of their professional education, the heavy stamp duties on their articles and admission of those educated in England, the pecuniary risks they run, the capital they employ, the salaries of clerks, and other expenses incident to all respectable establishments.

"7. That as all the statements made by his Excellency the Governor in support of his general imputations upon attorneys, were either retracted by himself, or satisfactorily met by his Honor the Chief Justice, the Society feel entitled to assume that his Excellency's remarks spring altogether from inconsiderate and unfounded prejudice, and whilst they lament that such prejudice has the sanction of his station and authority, they feel confident that the debate in Council, together with the preceding explanations, will expose its weakness in the eyes of all reflecting men, and thereby afford an antidote.

"8. That the Members of this Institution take this opportunity of recording the admiration they feel in common with the public, of the constitutional and enlightened principles laid down and enforced by the Chief Justice, and their gratitude for the spirited and independent manner in which his Honor repelled the unfounded calumnies heaped upon an honourable, highly responsible, and useful body of men.

(Signed) "James Norton."

It was then moved by Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Thurlow, and carried unanimously,

"That the above resolutions should be adopted as the resolutions of the Sydney Law Library Society."

It was then moved by Mr. Rodd, seconded by Mr. Isaac, and carried unanimously,

"That they be forthwith printed in the *Sydney Herald* twice."

It was then moved by Mr. Cory, seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried unanimously,

"That a copy of the resolutions passed be forwarded to His Honor the Chief Justice by the Secretary, in a letter on behalf of the Society."

Mr. Holden then read the following letter, which had been previously prepared by the President and Committee:—

"To His Excellency Sir George Gipps.

"Sydney Law Library, Elizabeth-street, August 29th, 1842.

"Sir,—As President of the Sydney Law Library Society, I have the honour to transmit for your Excellency's perusal a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Society held on the 29th instant, and which are framed on the model of resolutions passed by the London Law Society in the year 18[illegible], under somewhat analogous circumstances.

"The contents of these resolutions are intended, by appealing to fact and good sense, to meet the vulgar and vague prejudices entertained against Attorneys and Solicitors.

"The Society claim also a right to reply to the specific charges your Excellency has advanced in recent speeches delivered to the Legislative Council, on more than one occasion, in support of these prejudices,—and they deeply lament that after finding and admitting yourself in error with regard to two successive imputations, your Excellency should only have withdrawn these to substitute another not less inconsiderate and injurious.

"Your Excellency stated that your attention was first drawn to the excessive fees of attorneys, by instances affecting the Government. As only one is specified, this may be fairly supposed to convey the most striking example of the alleged exorbitancy. This instance is a charge, by a gentleman in good practice in Sydney, of £14 14s., for seven days' absence in the country, on the business of the Crown.

"When your Excellency referred this bill for taxation, you were very properly informed that the attorney had required much less than was due to him, having voluntarily waived his undoubted right to the additional charge of travelling expenses. Notwithstanding this explanation, however, your Excellency—'convinced against your will,'—observed that 'if such a charge be correct, it must be a fine thing to be an attorney!'

"To those aware of the true position of an attorney in good practice at the seat of judicature, it appears not only unreasonable, but even ludicrous, to cavil at so moderate a charge. Your Excellency might upon inquiry have ascertained that an attorney of this class, who deserts his ordinary business on a distant journey, leaves an establishment without a head, of which the machinery, with counsels' fees and other cash disbursements, costs him from £2000 to £6000 a year, and that every wheel of this machinery is by his absence exposed to derangement,—involving increase of expense, responsibility, and anxiety. Had your Excellency taken pains to understand the whole truth of the case, it would have been found that the fees thus regarded as enormous, could not possibly compensate the loss occasioned by a personal performance of the duty.

"Your Excellency next attributed to attorneys the practice of charging their whole travelling expenses several times over in the bills of various clients. This imputation being afterwards retracted, as without foundation, the Society would have hoped a discovery of the error might have induced caution and moderation in further observations. On the contrary, your Excellency only withdraws one aspersion to convey another, professing to rest upon a practice decried as "yet more monstrous," viz., the charging of a daily fee of two guineas to *any number* of clients, and from which it is inferred that eighty guineas a day might thus be made by the business of forty clients!

"The society are sorry to be obliged to observe, that in this case the *monstrosity* is not in the practice, but in the misrepresentation. An attorney may be sometimes indemnified from the consequences of neglecting his affairs at home, by fees contributed by more than one client, whose business may accidentally admit of being both concurrently and effectively transacted in the same journey. But such a rule of practice, subsisting in the mode and degree asserted, has only a place in your Excellency's imagination. This last misrepresentation is appropriately crowned by your Excellency's assumed parallel between an attorney's daily fee,—absent from his ordinary business by the desire of a particular client,—and the travelling allowance of a public officer, *superadded to a fixed public salary*: two things admitting of no reasonable comparison.

"To enter into an explanation of the rules established both here and in England, under very rigid judicial supervision, for the regulation of attorneys' costs, is beside the object of the present communication. One thing, however, may be confidently asserted, that whatever Your Excellency may find approved as a *strictly authorised* charge may safely be submitted to as sufficiently moderate; since it could readily be shewn that in a large proportion of instances, a strict legal taxation will actually reduce the charge below the outlay.

"In conclusion, I have only to observe that the Society would be sorry to appear wanting in the respect due to your Excellency's station. But when the influence of that station is used to support unproved assertions affecting the credit and character of the body to which they belong, they would be yielding to subserviency rather than respect, were they to shrink from the unpleasant task of disproof and denial.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient, humble servant,
"J. NORTON, President."

It was then moved by Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Holden, and carried unanimously,

"That the letter so read be adopted as the sentiments of the Society."

It was then moved by Mr. Want, seconded by Mr. Thurlow, and carried unanimously,

"That this letter be sent to His Excellency the Governor, inclosing a copy of the above resolutions."

Several Members addressed the meeting, and a vote of thanks was given to the President, and the meeting broke up.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1521554

Mr. James Macarthur.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. James Macarthur was held at Parramatta on Saturday, Mr. N. Lawson in the chair, when it was resolved to enter into a subscription towards the expense of a testimonial to be presented to Mr. Macarthur as a mark of their approbation of his conduct as a Member of Council, particularly with respect to the Municipal Bill and the Country Police and Public Works Bill.

Melbourne.—A supplement to the *Government Gazette* was published yesterday, containing the Melbourne Corporation Act, and an Act for apportioning the police-office fees, and the sum of £1500 from the general revenue, towards the support of the Melbourne Police.

Geology.—Mr. Goodall will deliver his second lecture on Geology, to the Church Book Society, this evening.

Ordination.—The usual notice of the ordination of the Rev. J. Gregor, by the Bishop of Australia, was given in St. James's Church on Sunday. The ordination will take place on Sunday, September 18th.

The Oratorio.—The Oratorio to-morrow evening is expected to be fully attended. A platform will be fitted up in the pit, on which the Governor and other patrons, and the intending committee, will take their seats, and every possible arrangement for the convenience of the audience will be made.

Chippendale Estate.—A very important portion of this celebrated Sydney property comes off positively this day, at the mart, by Mr. Stubbs, sub-divided into allotments suited to every class of buyers. And when it is remembered the stupendous exertions that are made on all sides to render this site a most popular and preferable neighbourhood, it is not too much to expect every inch of it going off at a liberal rate of purchase, considering the easy terms and credit given.—*Communicated.*

School of Arts.—The first of the series of lectures on the nature and properties of heat, will be delivered by Mr. Arthur a'Beckett at the School of Arts this evening.

The Circuit Courts.—The Chief Justice goes to Maitland, Mr. Justice Burton to Bathurst, and Mr. Justice Stephen to Berrima. The Maitland Circuit commences on Monday next, and three days are set apart for the criminal business: the civil business commences on September 8th: the following cases are entered;—Rouse and another v. Biddulph, Dutton v. Simpson, Rapsey v. Cohen, Cox v. Wood, Aulaby v. Hillier, Watson v. Cohen, Parker v. Bremer, Dalziel v. Jardine, Watson v. Doyle, Singleton v. Stewart, Du Moulin v. Wiseman, Nicholson v. Young, Garrard v. Christian, Doyle v. Evans, Gregor v. Mallon, Wiseman v. Ogilvie, Joseph v. Bossley.

Credit.—We, the Undersigned, Merchants, and parties interested in the general trade of the colony of Van Diemen's Land, having met for the purpose of considering the present aspect of commercial affairs, and the causes that have led to the same, are unanimously of opinion that the prevailing system of extended credits is the most important source of the existing evil—the purchasers for long dated bills being often induced, from the temporary abundance of means realized from such purchases, either to increase injudiciously their stocks, or to enter upon speculations altogether foreign to their legitimate business, and thereby involve them in the majority of instances, in the evils which it is our present object to guard against. We have therefore resolved that three months shall be the established term of credit in all ordinary mercantile transactions, instead of six months, which may be stated as the present usual date. And we hereby bind ourselves to observe the spirit of this agreement, and request all those parties interested will receive this intimation as fixed and determined upon, so far as the subscribers are concerned. Signed—Kerr, Bogle, and Co. W. M. Orr, Askin Morrison, Willis and Kirkmyre, Kennards, Chapman and Co., Burns and White, Wm. Elliott, Boyes and Poynter, F. Haller and Co. R. Jacomb, George Munlay and Co.—*Advertisement in Hobart Town paper.*

The Australasiatic Review.—We have on many occasions lately alluded to the scandalous system pursued by the Hobart Town papers, particularly the *Review*, of inventing "news from England" or "important intelligence from the *Great Colony*," as the Editor of the *Review* delights to call New South Wales. The most flagrant instance that has recently occurred is the positive statements respecting the government of *this* or rather *these* Colonies. Some doubt having been thrown upon the statement that Sir George Arthur was to be appointed Governor General of Australasia, forth comes the *Review* with a positive assertion that the fact is so, and by way of endorsement marries Miss Arthur to Captain Domville, and makes the bridegroom's father at the wedding breakfast state that the new married couple were about to accompany Sir George to this Colony; and by way of a further endorsement to the original falsehood, hints were thrown out that Sir George would reside six months in Hobart Town and six months in Launceston. Recent events have shewn that this statement was what we described it to be at the time, all fudge. The Governor Generalship being a favourite topic with the *Review*, our southern contemporary, nothing daunted by the ill success of his flight into the regions of invention, on the arrival of the *Susan*, which left England April 25th, wrote a letter to himself, stating that H. M. S. *Fly* was detained at Plymouth, to bring out the new Governor-General for Australasia. This was a most unfortunate venture, for it so happened that a fortnight before the date of the *Review's* pretended communication, the *Fly* had left England without any Governor, having sailed from Plymouth April 10th and Falmouth April 13th. We could mention many other instances of the *Review's* prolific invention of exclusive English intelligence, but it is hardly worth while, as the above is a fair sample; but we wish to draw the attention of our readers to a most amusing piece of news from Sydney. About a month since, it will be remembered, that a conversation took place in the Legislative Council, upon the presentation of a petition respecting the Courts of Requests' Bill, in the course of which Mr. Jones said, it would be a good plan to shut up the Supreme Court for a couple of years. This was considered a very good joke in Sydney, and, like other jokes, was forgotten a day or two after it was uttered. But see how this bit of gossip was magnified by the time it reached Hobart Town, for on the 19th August, *Murray's Review* contained the following paragraph:—"Letters from New South Wales, of undoubted authority, state that Mr. Jones, M. C., who stands very high in the confidence of Sir George Gipps, has submitted to his Excellency a proposition signed by some of the most leading men in the 'Great Colony,' the object of which is to give the Colonists, in the present state of general embarrassment and distress, breathing time, by closing the civil proceedings and operations of the Supreme Court for one year, so as to prevent ruinous sales by the Sheriff, and to check the system of speculative credit which has done so much mischief. It is said that His Excellency has consulted the Judges, and that the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Stephen are favorably disposed towards the measure, Mr. Justice Burton's opinions not having been declared." Here we have Mr. Jones's joke transmogrified into a paper, signed by "some of the most leading men," and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Stephen favouring the proposition! The authority for this is, as usual, "letters," but by whom written, or by whom received, is not stated. Fie! brother *Review*, amend your ways, leave off hankering after exclusive intelligence, be contended with the news that you really do receive, for if you continue your present course your subscribers will be obliged to take in another paper in order that they may determine how much of your "news" they are to believe. We must confess that we always consider it necessary to look for a confirmation of the "late news" published in the *Review*, before we make any use of it.

Impudent Robbery.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Welch, the printer, sent one of his apprentices to the Union Bank with a check for £7, which was cashed, and as he was leaving the bank a person that was in the bank at the same time that he was, followed him out and said that the clerk had sent for the notes as the check was not properly endorsed: he refused to give them up, upon which, the man said he would give him in charge of a constable, and succeeded in getting the notes from him, with which he got clear away. The scoundrel was an elderly man, dressed in a blue jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers, and black hat, and had a very dark, swarthy, complexion.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

SCONE.

August 21.—Our whole district is in alarm, in consequence of the depredations committing by a gang of three determined bushrangers, headed by the notorious Wilson.

One night, they in the most daring manner, robbed one Noothey (who keeps a store and house of accommodation, on the road side, some two miles from this,) of money and goods to the amount of upwards of £300, stopping in the place with the utmost coolness several hours, ordering victuals to be cooked for them, and "bailing up" all callers to join them in their repast, until they amounted to a no less number than sixteen men, and all this they did with a knowledge that Mr. Robertson, P. M., and his constables were on the road in pursuit of them, and when told so, merely replied—"well if they come, we will bail them up along with you." Most unfortunately Mr. R's party suffered themselves to be persuaded to pass the night at the residence of S. Darley Esq., J. P., else they must have taken the rascals. Next night they had the audacity to visit a station of Mr. Coxen's and severely ill-use a shepherd, who it appears had been once in pursuit of one of their number. In a few more days we heard of their having "bailed up" and robbed fifteen men at the favourite bushrangers' haunt, the well known and much dreaded oak scrub, near Maidwater Creek; while their last exploit was on Thursday last (three days subsequent only to their Maidwater Creek affair, and 120 miles distant,) on the other side Karario Mountain, on the road to the Peel; here they attacked the party of a Mr. Bigge, who was driving horses to his station, and whom they fired seven shots at, because he attempted to make his escape, one of which shots took effect, but happily he was merely struck in the shoulder. Mr. Allman and a party are out after them, as is also Mr. Scofield and his mounted police. Their horses have been fallen in with, and it is expected they will not reign much longer.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SALT PROVISIONS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Being an occasional reader of your journal, I have observed frequent complaints regarding the importation of foreign salted provisions, and equally as frequent forebodings regarding the want of a market for fat cattle. During a residence in South America, having witnessed the mode of preparing what is there termed "jerked beef," it has struck me that this practice might be introduced with considerable advantage into this colony. The process of preparing it is simple: the beef is cut into pieces of about an inch thick, a little salt is strewed over it, and then dried in the sun. In Buenos Ayres it is customary to put the beef on the ground to dry; in Rio Grande, Monte Video, it is generally hung up to dry. The latter method is by far the more preferable of the two, and the beef thus prepared invariably commands in Brazil one-third more value than that prepared by the other method. The salt chiefly used for curing it is Cape de Verd Islands' salt, not from possessing any peculiar property, but solely on account of its being relatively cheaper than any other salt. I have known jerked beef prepared as above to retain its virtues in a tropical country for five months; and as to the taste, in my opinion it is decidedly more palatable than the salt pickled beef of Australia. Jerked beef is invariably shipped in bulk from Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, and is exported in considerable quantities from thence to Havannah, and different parts of Brazil, indeed so large is the importation, so universal its use on the Brazil coast, that the annual consumption of jerked beef in Brazil alone is not estimated at less than 30,000 tons weight. Perhaps this statement to some of your readers may appear incredible. I leave, however, to those who are conversant with the trade of the east coast of South America, to confirm or disprove the assertion, feeling convinced myself that I have under estimated rather than over estimated the extent of annual consumption. From the circumstance of jerked beef being shipped in bulk, the expense of casks and cooperage is of course avoided, and the saving of these items only would, it may be supposed, reduce the cost of jerked beef one penny per pound under that of beef in casks.

It is an old and true axiom, strengthened every year by more and more facts, that lowness of price increases consumption. Allowing, Gentlemen, this axiom to be correct, (and if any farther proof were wanting to confirm it, the immense consumption of jerked beef in Brazil would do so), it may reasonably be presumed that the relative low cost of jerked beef to other salted provisions would cause an increased consumption of colonial beef throughout this colony, in addition to which, it is equally reasonable to assume that it might be exported eventually to New Zealand, and perhaps to the South Sea Islands, in considerable quantity, when, from the low price, and the poverty of the inhabitants conjointly, it might be caused in a great measure to supersede the use of other salted provisions. The inquiry naturally suggested itself whence originated this custom of preparing "jerked beef" in South America, for it is unknown, or at least it it is not practised in either Portugal or Spain. Its origin is to be traced to the position and circumstances in which the countries of Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and Rio Grande were placed. Situated in latitude of 28 to 35 degrees inclusive, abounding in rich pasture lands and cattle, their inhabitants for some time followed the practice of salting beef, and packing it in tierces. As this method enhanced so materially the cost, the ingenuity of the cattle proprietors was taxed to discover a market for their cattle, they finally adopted, or rather discovered, the method of jerking beef; which process reduced the cost one-third under that of the pickled beef, and, at the same time, created a market for beef in places where, previously, the consumption was not one-sixth of what it is at present. "*Mutato nomine de te Australia narratur.*"

It is perhaps almost superfluous to remark, that from the circumstance of numbers of cattle being slaughtered in one spot, the hoofs and horns might be readily collected and appropriated to the manufacture of glue, and the shin and thigh bones to the manufacture of buttons, &c.; at least for these purposes both articles are exported in considerable quantities from South America to Europe, the former chiefly to Havre and Antwerp, and the latter, exclusively I believe, to England. The other bones of the cattle might with little expense be ground and sold for manure. No expense being incurred in the collection, the cost would be comparatively low; and as one pound of bone manure is more efficacious than ten pounds of common manure, it could not fail to meet a demand when once known, and to return some remuneration indirectly to the cattle owners: at all events, it may be confidently stated that those employed in agriculture amongst us, who have seen and appreciated the effects of bone dust upon the soil in England, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of testing its effects upon the soil of Australia.

If you think the preceding observations and suggestions worthy of filling part of a column in your journal, insert them, if not as they are written chiefly to dispel the *ennui* of a winter's night, commit them to the flames.

EX-MERCATOR.

A propos.—Another observation with regard to beef: there is a considerable export of what is termed "spiced beef," from London to India. Considering the number of vessels which are monthly leaving Australia for India, could not this description of beef be prepared here, and at the same time be exported with every prospect of profit from hence to India.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The public Press being the only channel through which complaints are made to the authorities concerning public nuisances in this country, have the kindness to insert this letter, the object of which is, to demand the attention of the Town Surveyor to the scandalous condition of that part of Kent-street between Market and Druitt streets. The labour of ten men of the Government gang for two days would suffice to render it a tolerable roadway: its present break-neck, nauseous state, is owing to a want of drains at each side, and a little trunking. This could be done with very small trouble. Other parts of the same street have been so done, and also other parts of the city, not half so much requiring it. It is hoped the same may be done where it is in reality most wanted. This, if the proper officer will have the kindness to look to, will be found a grievance demanding remedy.

Your very obedient servant,
A HOUSEHOLDER.

Kent-street, August 2.

RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF THE COLONY.

Letter 2.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The varied occupations of a settler in the interior of New South Wales, sometimes leave him but little leisure to devote to either reading or writing. This has been my case since the publication two months ago in your journal, of my first letter on our present state and future prospects, written in reference to certain remarks reported to have been made by two or three of the members of our Legislative Council. Waving farther apology, I shall now with your permission proceed to offer for the consideration of your numerous readers, my thoughts and views on this, to us most momentous subject.

If it was no short sighted intellect that declared the greatest benefactor of his kind, to be the man who made two blades of grass grow where but one could grow before; and if, therefore, as I conceive, one of the best means that can be adopted to impart permanent prosperity to a country, be the affording the highest encouragement and honour to agriculture, as the principal support of man; what shall be said of the wisdom of the government and the colonists of New South Wales, who, during the last fifteen years, have vied with each other in discouraging and neglecting agriculture, and who, it may almost, without exaggeration, be affirmed, have, by means of the squatting system and other ingenious plans, succeeded in causing throughout this immense territory, only one blade of grass to grow where two grew before! In the interesting, but perhaps now little read pages of the eloquent Abbe Reynal, your readers may trace the connexion between the industry and frugality of a colony and its true wealth, while they learn how poor and ill-peopled a country may remain, into which but a short time previously, an immense influx of money has been occasioned by the discovery of mines of the precious metals, or some other adventitious cause, unconnected with the two virtues I have named; and how powerfully even the balance of trade is operated upon by the habits and manners of a people. "Tillage," says the observant and generally accurate Paley, "as an object of national care and encouragement is universally preferable to pasturage, because the kind of provision which it yields, goes much farther in the sustentation of human life. Tillage is also recommended by this additional advantage, that it affords employment to a much more numerous peasantry. Indeed, pasturage seems to be the art of a nation, either imperfectly civilised, as are many of the tribes which cultivate it in the internal parts of Asia, or of a nation like Spain, declining from its summit by luxury and inactivity." Without adopting these remarks to their full extent, I may be permitted to observe, that Spain has declined from the time that sheep-farming became the primary and sole object of national care, to the neglect of agriculture; and that in New South Wales one of the most obvious results of the rapid fortunes acquired by a few of our flockmasters, was the same as that which followed the discovery of a gold mine in the ancient colonies of Spain—the almost total neglect of the other resources offered by our soil and climate. Nothing was heard of—I had almost said thought of—but the "golden fleece." The merchant in his office, the shopkeeper at his counter,—nay, even the tailor on his board—carried away by visions of wealth to be acquired without toil or care, purchased each his flock or flocks of ewes at prices varying from forty to sixty shillings a head—gave them "on thirds" to some young friend wending his way beyond the boundaries to occupy some ten or twenty square miles of fine country as a squatter, or (more perilous situation still) formed a "sheep establishment" himself, under the superintendence of the first hireling he met with who professed to understand the management of sheep! Had the purchaser of sheep herds like the Spanish mine-seeker of old, forsaken the town and his vocation, and accompanied his sheep into the interior, he certainly might have lost as much individually, but the colony at large would have been essentially benefited by the location throughout the remote districts, of respectable *men* with their *families*, who would have spread far and wide the decencies and restraints of domestic life; and religion and education, following in their train, would have kept our ploughmen as shepherds and stockmen, with their wives and children, from falling into that squalid discomfort, by which I mentioned in my first letter, the domestic arrangements of our peasantry are generally distinguished, as well as that state of ignorance and irreligion, which, if our system of colonising be not altered, assuredly awaits them. But no, at the very time that the sheep mania was at its height, few or none of the purchasers contemplated a residence in the country where this golden fleece was to be grown. Oh! quite out of the question, no respectable female could be expected to live in the interior, at all events not at a sheep station! all the wealth must be made through the intervention of an overseer, or, if the speculator was an old colonist, one of his sons, some boy of seventeen, snatched from school, his education unfinished and his principles unformed* to be placed as manager of a sheep station, in some rude hut, where, with the exception of two or three young men as inexperienced as himself he could have no society but that of bullock drivers and persons of that class, probably assigned servants! Had you spoken to these speculators on the subject of the duty which, as colonists, they owed to the community in which their lot had been cast, a smile of derison would have evinced their contempt for your romantic notions. "I do'nt pretend to be a patriot; I came here to make money—when I go home you will see how I shall contribute to this or that charitable, patriotic, or religious undertaking. Here I have only to make a fortune." These and many such remarks, have I heard made by educated and moral men in the palmy days of the wool-growers. The motto of the colonists generally was "*rem facias rem,*" and they seemed confident that they were to make money more easily and rapidly than any body of adventurers since the days of Pizarro and his comrades. In short, had nothing occurred to check the progress of the flockmasters and squatters, more especially the latter, some such act as the 25 Henry VIII., c. 13, (which I give your readers as a curiosity) might have been required.

"Forasmuch as divers and sundry persons of the King's subjects of this realm, to whom God in his goodness hath disposed great plenty and abundance of moveable substance, now of late within few years, have studied, practised, and invented, ways and means how they might accumulate and gather together, into few hands, as well great multitude of farms as great plenty of cattle, and in especial *sheep*, putting such lands as they can get to pasture and not to tillage, whereby, &c., &c., &c.: And as it is thought by the King's most humble and loving subjects that one of the greatest occasions that moveth and provoketh these greedy and covetous people so to accumulate and keep in their hands such parts of the grounds and lands of this realm, from the occupying of the poor husbandmen, and so to use it in pasture and not in tillage, is only the great profit that cometh of *sheep*, which now be come to a few persons hands of this realm in respect of the whole number of the King's subjects, that some have 24,000, some 20,000, some 10,000, some 6,000, some 5,000, and some more, and some less; which things thus used be principally to the high displeasure of Almighty God, to the decay of the hospitality of this realm, to the diminishing of the King's people, and in conclusion, if remedy be not found, it may turn to the utter destruction and desolation of this realm, which God defend. It is therefore enacted that no person shall keep above *two thousand sheep*, under pain of three shillings and fourpence."

Your readers must have ere this perceived that I attribute our present embarrassment to over-speculation—more particularly to the imprudent purchases which were made of large numbers of sheep and land, *on credit*, a few years ago. Two other causes—viz., the squatting system, and the ruinously high rates of interest hitherto charged in New South Wales—I purpose taking up in my next letter. Meanwhile, let it not be supposed that, independently of my own interest as a flockmaster, I am blind to the great value of wool, as our only export, to our colony. Deprive us of that, and at present we have nothing wherewith to pay our debts to the mother country. That the existence of a prosperous body of flockmasters on a moderate scale, keeping each from 2000 to 4000 sheep, is not only highly beneficial to this country, but that for many years their prosperity must be the only true basis of its general prosperity, no one can be more satisfied than myself. It is to the injudicious practice of accumulating too much, and breeding indiscriminately—in a word, to the squatting system—that I am opposed. No experienced colonist can doubt that it has its limits, and may be carried too far, although it may be a moot question at what point the injury arising from the practice becomes greater than the advantages to be derived from it. It is worthy of notice that the late Mr. John Macarthur, to whom we are under such lasting obligation for the introduction of sheep farming, was not a mere woolgrower, but an *enterprising colonist*, a large landholder, a breeder of the best description of horned cattle and horses, encouraging the growth of the vine and the olive, and watching attentively the resources afforded us by our soil and climate; and that his son, in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, stated that a limited number of sheep had been found more profitable than a very large number.

A FLOCKMASTER.

Murray, 28th August, 1842.

* As a colonist I feel shame and indignation, when I contrast the narrow-minded and selfish practice of some of our respectable colonists, as regards the education of their sons, with the sentiments of the Roman satirist, I allude to the well known passage in Juvenal: "Si facis ut patriæ sit idoneus, &c." The common complaint on the part of tutors and the masters of public schools is, that the boys are withdrawn at too early an age, in spite of their remonstrances, that they may be made useful in the way here alluded to.

THE STAR OF THE SOUTH.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In noticing the publication of the national melody, *Star of the South*, in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, that paper has not, in my belief, faithfully discharged its duty to the reading public, or to its numerous patrons. The song, an offering to the people of New South Wales, should have been published by the *Critic*, to enable the many to form their own judgment of its fitness for the period when we can for the first time be truly designated a people; of the simpleness and truth of those sentiments which it embodied; and of its merit or demerit as English poetry. To have given that poetry to your readers unslurred by prejudicial remark, would have been no more than justice to a pen, not a paid one, but proud of contributing its quota to the original literature of the colony. But has not the author added to a former offence, against a formidable clique, by saying that Australia possesses "*happy homes and altars free!*" and, by ascribing the moral bulwarks of a nation to this young country, offended by declaring, *in the name of the People*, that we value the blessings we possess, and that the advancement or ascent of Australasia in the scale of the nations of the earth should, in full fellowship of feeling with the sons and daughters of the land, be the honest desire of all those who have found a refuge and a rest within it!

It in all this the author has offended, be it so; "what is written, is written," and neither to be suppressed or amended by the flippant remarks, or vulgarly-familiar style of criticism assumed by a "*self-constituted judge of poesy,*" who, in his haste to condemn, appears to have forgotten this truth—

In Poets, if true genius is but rare,
True taste, as seldom, is the Critic's share.

For the taste of choosing *allegory*, or rather the *licentia-poetica* of personifying this, the home of dear household deities, as a "Star of the South," "*A young eyed Majesty,*"—the author, quoting Pope, has "*at least a precedent to plead,*" and maintains in all its bearings, that Australasia, the fair "Queen of the South" may be called on by orator or poet, as a "Star of beauty," a Star having many glorious attributes—not alone "*broad lands and bright skies,*" but that, which none who have looked upon the women of the land can disallow, peculiar loveliness and native grace; nor are the *soft flowing tresses and proud eagle glances* confined to a grade, but found equally under the gilded cornices in Sydney as in the weather-boarded *cottages* of the "*Wollombi* and *Macdonald river;*" but the second *Jeffrey* affirms that the stars have nothing to do with soft tresses or proud glances. Milton says,—

The planets in their stations list'ning stand—

further

Now, the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east.

And, who, among our modern *Dominies* dare essay to break a lance with him who has written that

The parting banners of the king of light,
Gleam round the temples of each living star,

Aye, or sneer at Leyden, who, quoting from the Arabic, thus—"*Dost sleep, while wakes yon star's refulgent eyes?*" It cannot be, that amid "the untrodden ways" of the Wollombi, or by the lagoons of *Wattagan Creek*, an humble hut should furnish the writer with such precious stores of *rule* and *precedent*, as may be hourly drawn in the City from a *master's* library; but the inherited and inheritable *mind*, long as it hath been worn in the world's rude setting, may even yet retain the lustre of the original gem; and, with all the memories of a prouder day, may like her who "*dwelt among her own people,*" say in words long ago used by the loving and beloved,—

I care not for the praise, love, so sweet to minstrel's ear,
For the laurel or the bays, love, the critic or his sneer;
But promise me to sing, love, my songs in after years,
When the quiet eve shall bring, love, the hour for blissful tears.

E. H. D.

Wollombi, 19th Aug., 1842.

[As Mrs. Dunlop appears to wish that her song should have a place in the columns of the *Herald*, we have not the slightest objection to oblige her, as we have no doubt most of our readers will concur in the judgment we passed on its merits when it was first published. We admire, as much as Mrs. Dunlop can possibly do, "happy homes and free altars," but it does not follow that we should admire bad poetry written in their praise.—Eds.]

Hail, star of the south! Australasia advance,
With thy soft flowing tresses, thy proud eagle glance,
Happy homes and free altars, broad lands and bright skies—
All are thine—star of beauty arise!
Chorus: Hail, star, &c.

Advance! for the Sybil hath written thy name,
And futurity opens the volume of fame;
Wit, valour, and virtue, the heart's treasured ties,
All are thine—Australasia arise!
Chorus: hail star, &c.

Advance! let the right hand of fellowship join,
Bid faith be the plummet and truth be the line;
There are rights we could die for and blessings we prize—
They are thine—Australasia, arise!
Chorus: hail, star, &c.

The Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem.—We are happy in being able to state that there is no foundation for the reports concerning Bishop Alexander's ill-reception at Jerusalem. Letters have been received from the Bishop and members of the mission, dated from February 14th to March 9th, which speak in warm terms of the kindness of the Turkish authorities; and mention not a syllable of disturbance. In one letter it is said: "The Pacha has received directions from Constantinople to afford us every facility; and I have just heard that it was this morning proclaimed in all the mosques that he who touches the Anglican Bishop, will be regarded as touching the apple of the Pacha's eye." All the evil reports which have reached England, appear to have come through the agents of the Roman propaganda; and every thing upon this subject which appears in the French and German papers should be received with the greatest distrust. The following extract from a letter of the Reverend J. Nicolayson, will show how the Bishop has been received by the Greeks and Arminians; it is dated January 24: "With these extracts I must close, refraining at present from all further remark, except just to mention the truly gratifying and happy impression which the Bishop's presence has made upon me, and I doubt not upon us all. I feel greatly encouraged. I must yet give you a brief and hasty account of our visits yesterday to the Greek and Arminian convents. His Lordship and the Consul-General, preceded by a train of Janissaries, both consular and government, and attended by Mr. Williams and myself, as his lordship's chaplains, proceeded first to the Greek convent, to pay their visits to the Bishops there, as the representatives of the original and native Gentile Christian Church of this country. The reception here was very pleasing; and some very appropriate remarks on the arrival of a Bishop from the ends of the earth on this centre of the world and cradle of Christianity were made, and some very appropriate quotations from Scripture also, such as 'Out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem.' 'By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another.' They seemed much pleased and interested with the letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; though for want of time it could not be read upon the occasion, but copies were left there both in ancient and modern Greek. Thence we proceeded to the Arminian convent, to wait on the Patriarch, the representative, like our Bishop, of a sister Church, participating with the Greeks in the privilege of a footing on the Holy City, but not seeking to disturb the rights of others. Our reception here, was on the whole, as favourable and as friendly as I had anticipated it would be, though a little marred by an unseemly expression of anxiety on the part of the Patriarch, lest his flock should be in any way meddled with, accompanied by a warm expression of his wish that Jews and Moslems might flock to our standard. An Arabic copy of His Grace's letter was left with them as sufficiently explaining the object of His Lordship's mission.—From the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* for April.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Singleton, Patrick's Plains, August 6: One light strawberry bullock, branded R under UH off rump, ~ off shoulder, W near shoulder and ribs. One dark brown cow, branded MP off rump, KH under 58 or KY near ribs, (H) off hip, and a strawberry male calf by her side, branded MP off rump. One dark brown cow, white back and belly, branded MP off rump, KH or KY near ribs. One yellow and white cow, branded MP off rump, HN near rump, an illegible brand on off ribs. One black and white heifer, branded S(off shoulder, 392 off ribs, WC under JHB conjoined off rump, like WC near ribs. One dark red cow, branded MP off rump, KY near ribs. One black and white cow, branded MP above R and MP under off rump, KK under 9 near ribs, (K) near hip, a white male calf, by her side, brindle spots, branded M P near ribs, a illegible brand off rump. One red cow branded M P off rump, KY near ribs, a spotted female calf by her side unbranded. One yellow and white steer branded M P off rump, XX off ribs. One yellow steer, branded off rump, XX off ribs, down horns. One dark brown poley steer, tail white, branded M P off rump, XX off ribs. One yellow and white cow branded I B, I B over, near rump, like 53 KI—P under, near ribs, a red-sided female calf, branded M P on off rump. One small dark brown cow, branded MP off rump, 40, KY under, near ribs, a dark-red and white male calf by her side, branded MP off rump. One brindle male calf, branded KY, 9 under, on near rump. One yellow and white spotted cow, branded MP off rump, KY, 8 under, near ribs, a yellow and white spotted male calf, branded MP off rump. One brindle cow, white back and belly, branded MP off rump, KY near ribs (K) near hip, a red and white male calf by her side, branded MP off rump. One red and white steer, branded S near shoulder, another letter on the same shoulder not legible, 9 near rump, O near hip, 99 off ribs. One brindled steer, branded MP off rump, off horn down. One yellow Bullock, branded 15 or IS off rump, 15 off shoulder. One yellow working Bullock. white back grey face, branded like H, J under of rump, W, ≥ under, of shoulder. One yellow working Bullock, branded Y off ribs, a brand resembling DID off rump, top off the off horn. One red and white Cow, branded off ribs KI-d on off rump MP, near hip IB, a slit in near ear, a brindled and white spotted female calf by her side, branded off rump MP. One red poley heifer, branded off rump JJ, white belly. One dark red cow, white spots, branded off rump MP, near ribs 8, KY under. One blue cow, white back, branded off ribs RJ=, other brands illegible. If the above cattle are not claimed on or before the 2nd September, they will be sold.—T. Patterson. £1 13s. 3d.

MARRIED.

By special license, on the 27th instant, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. R. Allwood, Mr. Frederick C. Luther, late of Coblentz, to Maria, second daughter of S. Royes, Esq., Isle of Jersey.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the Public, an Abstract of all the Public Sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Hams, Flour, Tobacco, Spirits, Silver Teapots, Tankards, and Spoons; at 12 o'clock, Sydney Bank Shares, Flour, and Spirits.

Mr. I. Simmons.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Engravings, Slops, Hats, Caps, Linen, Drill, and Duck.

Mr. Polack—On the Premises of Mr. Dingwall, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Ironmongery, &c.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at half-past 1 o'clock, Chippendale Property.

The Sheriff.—Opposite the Police Office, Carpenters' Tools, and Glassware.

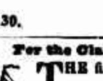
Messrs. Howard and Watson.—At their Mart, at half-past 6 o'clock, Books.

COUNTRY SALES.

Messrs. Dodds and Flood.—On the 1st September, Estate of Woodford.

Mr. Turner.—At his Sale Yard, Maitland, September 5, Cattle, Horses, and Mares.

For Moreton Bay and Clarence River.



THE FINE NEW SLOOP *ESTHER*, 60 tons, clears the Custom House, to-morrow, twelve o'clock, for Moreton Bay.

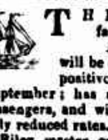
The *RESOLUTION*, 50 tons, clears the Customs at the same hour for the Clarence River. *For freight or passage*, apply to
JAMES COOK,
Union Wharf.
August 30. 2935

For the Clarence River.



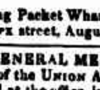
THE fine fast sailing schooner *SUSAN*, will sail for the Clarence River on Thursday next. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to
EDWARD DAVIS,
Day's Wharf.
August 29. 2913

PORT NICHOLSON.



SHIPPERS are requested to send their Goods on board the barque *AMWELL*, on or before FRIDAY next, as she sails positively on SUNDAY.
Tuesday, August 30. 2932

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS TO THE CLARENCE RIVER AND NEW ENGLAND.



THE well known fine fast sailing schooner *ELIZABETH*, will be dispatched for the above positively on Sunday morning, 4th September; has superior accommodation for passengers, and will carry Freight at considerably reduced rates. For particulars, apply to Mr. Riley, master, on board, or to
CHARLES E. JAQUES,
Wharfinger.
Coasting Packet Wharf, Sussex street, August 29. 2932

A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Union Assurance Company, will be held at the office, in George-street, on Thursday, the 29th September, at one o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Director, in the place of Colonel H. C. Wilson.

Candidates are required to send a written application to the Board of Directors fourteen days prior to the day of election.
E. D. BOULTON,
Secretary.
August 29. 2899

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A LECTURE, on the Nature and Properties of Heat, Illustrated by numerous experiments, will be delivered in the Hall of the Institution, in Pitt-street, this evening, at half past seven o'clock precisely, by Dr. a'Beckett. Colonel Barney will preside as chairman.
B. P. GRIFFIN, Secretary.
August 30. 2918

NOTICE.

IN answer to an Advertisement appearing in the *Australian*, of date August 26, signed Thomas Rowley, cautioning all persons from purchasing from William Bond, two mares, stated to be left in charge of J. R. Raine, the undersigned hereby notifies that he is prepared to meet the said Thomas Rowley before any court of justice or respectable parties, within ten days from this date, or before J. R. Raine leaves the Colony, to allow the said Thomas Rowley to produce any claim he may have thereon, and the said William Bond will be prepared to show the receipts of his purchase thereof. He, William Bond, begs to take this opportunity of informing the public, that the Mares were purchased by him with the knowledge of Thomas Rowley.
WILLIAM BOND.
Paradise Cottage, Parramatta Road.
August 29. 2910

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg through the medium of your paper, to expose Mr. Templeton's denial that he refused to sign my Certificate, unless he was presented with my operating chair or £5: fortunately for me a witness was present when he twice made the demand.

It would be as well when Mr. T. named my debt to him, had he stated that it was contracted two years ago, and that he had received at least £50 from me, leaving on account the balance he names, it is therefore a libel for him to assert that the goods were obtained under false pretences, but this assertion is only consistent with his attempt to extort, and subsequent denial. The subjoined is the statement of the witness present.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your's obediently,
G. B. PHILLIPSON.

August 29.

I am ready to testify on oath, that I accompanied Mrs. Phillipson twice when she went to ask Mr. Templeton to sign Mr. Phillipson's certificate, and that each time Mr. Templeton said he must have the operating chair or £5 before he would sign.
2909 BEURTEAUX AUG.

Brown Silk and Satin Parasols.

J. RICKARDS has just opened an assortment of fashionable Parasols, both for the carriage and promenade, in browns, fawns, drabs, and fancy &c.
Two doors from the Post Office.

FOR SALE, for cash, about six tuns SPERM OIL.
ALSO,
Wanted for the ship *Brilliant*, a Rigger. Apply to
GEORGE THORNTON,
2917 Custom House.

NEW ZEALAND MAILS.

NOW LANDING, ex *Berthe*, and for Sale by
J. B. METCALFE.
August 30. 2917

BENGALLA, MUSWELLBROOK.

LIME TO BE SOLD, in any quantity, delivered either at Bengalla or Muswellbrook. Apply to the Superintendent.
August 29. 2893

STOCKTON SALT WORKS, Opposite to Newcastle.

SALT for curing Meat and Dairy purposes, may now be had at
Newcastle, Mr. Flood.
Morpeth, Mr. Anlaby.
Sydney, H. R. S N Company's Wharf.
The Works, The Foreman.
At which places particulars may be ascertained.
A. W. SCOTT.
Newcastle, August 29. 2915

STONE LIME.

BUILDERS, PLASTERERS, &c, are particularly recommended to make trial of this lime, one bushel of which is equal to three bushels of shell lime, and every way preferable; to be had of the undersigned, who now also has constantly on sale, CEDAR of excellent quality, *from the Nambuccra* (near the Macleay), the best quarter for cedar in the colony.
GEORGE SCOTT.
Albion Wharf, 30th August. 2919

Rich Silks and Satins.

ON SALE at Rickards's, a superior assortment of rich silks, watered orientals and satinetts, in light quiet colours, suitable for the approaching season.
ALSO,
A fresh variety of fashionable lace and muslin collars, cansons, crapes, berthes, lace and muslin shawls, lace scarfs, thread laces, blonds, silk and kid gloves, in all sizes, &c., &c.
Adjoining the Post Office. 2931

CIGARS.

BEST CIGARS IN THE COLONY, to be had at Dixon's new Cigar Depôt, opposite the Bank of Australia, George-street, Sydney.

N.B.—All sorts of tobacco, snuffs, &c., as usual, wholesale and retail.
August 29. 2928

Lease of Premises in George-street.

LATE in the possession of Mr. N. S. Dissmorr, draper, Insolvent; to be disposed of on liberal terms. Apply to the Trustees, or to Mr. Blackman, Auctioneer, George-street.
Sydney, August 29. 2924

ENTIRE HORSE NOBLE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, the pure Cleveland Stallion NOBLE, bred by the Australian Agricultural Company; sire, Old Cleveland, dam Witch, both imported by the Australian Agricultural Company.

NOBLE is remarkably handsome and well proportioned and of an excellent temper; colour rich dark dappled bay, with black points; height, sixteen hands; he is too well known to require any description; is the sire of Samson, in the stud of Wm. Lawson, Esq., of Noble Junior, in the stud of the Australian Agricultural Company, and of many of the best Coaching Stallions in the colony.

The proprietor parts with him because he has been the usual time in his stud, and has no objections to make an exchange for another Horse of equal strength and breeding. Apply at the office of Mr. A. B. Spark, King-street.
2921

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Licenses of departure were this day granted to the following persons, viz.:—Robert Beames and Jos. Lunn, to proceed in the brig *Julia*, bound to New Zealand; Caleb Hughes, to proceed in the brig *Dorset*, bound to Adelaide; and Henry Lewis, to proceed in the schooner *Falcon*, bound to Port Phillip, agreeably to the 10th section of the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No, 17.
H. H. BROWNE, J.P.,
Superintendent of Water Police.
Water Police Office,
Sydney, August 29. 2911

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having admitted Mr. James F. Goode as partner in his business in April last, and a dispute having arisen between them, which is about being settled by arbitration, no receipt for payment of any account to Mr. James F. Goode will be held valid, after this notice, without the signature of the undersigned.
GEORGE SMYTH.
Macquarie-place, August 29. 2926

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received for the Gate at the ensuing Homebush Races; also, for the Booth of the General and Grand Stands, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, to be opened at twelve o'clock, on the 10th September next. 2943

STOCKTON FOUNDRY, Opposite to Newcastle.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the public, that he is now prepared to undertake castings in Iron or Brass to any extent, and with punctuality and despatch.

He is enabled from his position near the Coal Works affording him cheap fuel, and from his having laid in a sufficient supply of Iron at a low rate, to execute orders on moderate terms.

He can insure good workmanship, having engaged a foreman and assistant moulders of competent and tried abilities.

Castings for Sydney or Morpeth can be shipped daily either by the steamers, or numerous sailing vessels, at very moderate freights, and with frequency to Hobart Town, Port Phillip, New Zealand, Port Macquarie, Moreton Bay, &c., by vessels lading for those ports.
A. W. SCOTT.
Newcastle, August 29. 2914

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

DR. LITCHFIELD, late Inspector of Hospitals in South Australia, and formerly Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, in London, begs to notify, that he has commenced the practice of his profession in Sydney.
Elizabeth street South, corner of Goulburn-street. 2937

ALL persons having any claims upon Mr. John Kinchela, Junior, not already preferred, will be pleased to forward the same, with the particulars thereof, to Messrs. William Lee and Francis Lord, Bathurst.
Bathurst, August 26. 2895

GARDNER and COACHMAN wanted. Apply between nine and ten o'clock, at the Stores of
T. and M. WOOLLEY,
George-street.
August 29. 2925

SCAB IN SHEEP.

THE Advertiser will be glad to treat with any settler whose flocks are infected with the above disease, to undertake their cure within a limited period (no cure no pay). He will also be responsible for any deaths that may occur in consequence of the application used for that purpose. Letters addressed H. W. A., *Herald* Office, Sydney, will be immediately attended to.
2898

A LADY, who has been engaged for several years in families of rank as finishing Governess some of whose pupils have already been presented at the British and Indian Courts, and from whom she has excellent testimonials, wishes to form one other engagement as visiting Governess. She is competent to teach English in all its branches, French, the pianoforte, harp, and guitar; landscape, figure, fruit, and flower painting, with ornamental needle-work. Most respectable references will be given to ladies by whom she is now employed. *For address* apply at the *Herald* Office. 2938

A GARDENER, who has been practically bred to the business in Great Britain, and possesses an experience of upwards of twelve months in the colony, wishes to engage in the above line. Every satisfaction as to character and capability will be given. Letters addressed to R. H., Gardener, *Herald* office, will be punctually attended to. Advertiser is a single man. 2944

TO SHEEP FARMERS.—A gentleman of considerable colonial experience wishes to engage himself as Superintendent or Overseer on a Sheep Station. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply, by letter post paid, to B. H., Australian Temperance Coffee House, 64. Pitt-street. 2941

TO MERCHANTS.—A young man, who has served an apprenticeship to a wholesale grocer and wine merchant, wishes to engage himself in the above capacity; would have no objection to take the management of a store in the country. Apply, by letter post paid, to H. J., Australian Temperance Coffee House, 61, Pitt-street. 548

WANTED, four Men and two Boys as garden labourers. Apply to
JOHN BAPTIST, Surry Hills.
August 29. 2905

WANTED, Shepherds and Agricultural Labourers for the Clarence River. Apply to Captain Ogilvie, at the Club House, before ten o'clock in the morning. 2906

WANTED, two Shepherds, to proceed immediately to the Clarence River. Good shearers will be preferred. Apply to
H. T. CROZIER, Esq.,
MESSRS. WILLIS, SANDEMAN, and Co.
2916 Church Hill.

TUTOR.

WANTED a Tutor; a married man without incumbrance. Apply at the Brisbane Steam Mills. 2902

WANTED, Shepherds and Hutkeepers. Apply to Mr. M'Lean, Immigration Office, Bent-street, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, and three and five in the afternoon. 2930

To Emigrants and Others.

WANTED two single men, to proceed up the country. Application to be made to the undersigned.
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
2939 Fort-street.

ABSCONDED.

I HEREBY caution the public against employing George Mead, working jeweller, he being my hired servant, and has absconded from my service Any person employing or harbouring him after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.
JOEL JOHN COHEN,
Jeweller and Silversmith.
Temple of Fashion, George-street,
Sydney, August 29. 2915

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, on Thursday last, a Cheque on the Commercial Bank, Sydney, for the sum of Three Pounds, drawn by Mr Joseph Hickey Grose, in favour of Timothy Driscoll. Whoever has found the same, will on the delivery receive the above reward, on application to the undersigned. Payment is already stopped.
TIMOTHY DRISCOLL.
George-street, August 27. 1842

Highway Robbery! One Pound Reward.

LAST NIGHT, Sunday, August 28th, 1842, about nine o'clock, William Jones was knocked down by two men on the Parramatta road, near Captain Johnson's, and robbed of his watch, and four shillings in silver. The watchmaker's name is John French, Yalding, No 7126. One pound reward will be given on such information being given as may lead to the recovery of the watch and the conviction of the offenders, on application to the *Herald* Office.
August 29. 2921

POCKET BOOK LOST. THREE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, last evening, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, between Moore's Wharf and the Ship *Lady Raffles*, a Pocket Book, containing one £5 note, one cheque for £7 10s 5d, drawn by Armitage and Co., in favour of William Crawford, payable at the Bank of Australasia; and one cheque for £5, payable to constables of Newcastle Police Establishment or bearer; drawn by Mr. Beck, Chief Police Clerk, at Newcastle; and various other papers of no use to any but the owner. Payment of the cheques has been stopped. A reward of £3 will be paid on the above being returned to the Captain of the *Lady Raffles*, or to Mr. CRAWFORD,
2937 No. 24, George-street.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST from Molong, between Bathurst and Wellington, a dark brown HORSE, stands fifteen and a half hands high, branded B or H on the off shoulder, bred by Mr. Howe, of Glenlee. Any person finding the same, and delivering him to Francis Lord, Esq., Bathurst, or to Mr. Coomber, Innkeeper, near Wellington, will receive the above reward; or a reward of ten pounds on delivery to the undersigned.
A. and S. LYONS,
Pitt-street, Sydney.
August 8. 2903

£8 REWARD.

STOLEN or Strayed, from Piper's Farm, South Creek, a black mare of the following description:—One hind foot white, star on forehead, branded JM on the near, and No. 3 on the off shoulder.

If stolen, a reward of £8 will be paid on conviction of the thief; and if strayed, £1 will be given on delivery of the mare to the undersigned.
JAMES MORRISON.
Piper's Farm, near Penrith,
August 27. 2894

LOST, on Thursday evening last, between Sydney and Botany, a small parcel, containing six white shirts, marked "T. Lord," and other articles. Any person having found the same, by taking them to the servant at the Sydney Bank, will receive one pound reward.
2907

LOST, on Friday evening, a very small gold Locket, containing the miniature of a lady. Whoever will bring it to the Willow Trees, Pitt-street, will be rewarded. 2908

PIG FOUND.

FOUND, on the Liverpool Road, a large Pig. Any person having lost one thereabouts, may have the same by giving a description and paying expenses. If not claimed within one week from this date will be sold to pay the same. For particulars apply to
CAPTAIN ALDERSON,
Commercial Wharf.
August 29. 2897

TO LET, two rooms, with kitchen and servant's room, at the corner of Phillip and Hunter streets; rent 35s. per week. Also, one large room and kitchen; rent 15s. per week. Apply to James Gillespie, baker, Hunter-street. 2920

TO LET, two Cottages, situate on the Surry Hills, near the Boundary Stone, containing four rooms each, with detached kitchens and pleasure gardens, and a well of water. Rent, £40 per annum. Apply to Mr. John Robinson, Boundary Stone Public House, Surry Hills.
2912

TO LET, at the North Shore, opposite Garden Island, a house, containing five rooms, with kitchen, and two excellent wells of water; also, the garden house, containing three rooms, four acres of garden ground, and an excellent wharf for ship-building. For particulars apply to
ALEXANDER FERRIER,
Kent and Union streets, opposite St. Andrew's Scots Church. 2904

To Let, with Immediate Possession.

A HANDSOME Family Residence at Balmain, commanding an excellent view of the harbour, and containing drawing and dining rooms, four bed-rooms, and a nursery, store, kitchen, servants' room, and cellar; besides detached stable, coach house, and harness-room. The grounds comprise nearly two acres of land, including a large garden, to which is attached a well. For particulars apply to Captain Grant, on the premises, or to
THACKER, MASON, and CO.,
2940 Fort-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. STUBBS announces that the Sale of the GREAT CHIPPENDALE PROPERTY Will take place, THIS DAY, at the Mart, King-street, instead of on the Ground, as previously advertised.

☞ Sale to commence at one o'clock precisely.
CHAMPAGNE LUNCH. 2919

PARRAMATTA-STREET. THE GREAT KENSINGTON, WHERE EVERY MAN CAN BUY AT HIS OWN PRICE.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. A. Moses, POSITIVELY to bring to public competition, at the Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next,

Precisely at 12 o'clock,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY, FORMERLY MAJOR DRUITT'S,

As per plan at the Mart, King-street.

The Allotments embrace—
1. Most admirable frontages for building purposes.
2. Access to the "Black Wattle Swamp" Creek.
3. Value of Land—£5 to £10 per foot.
4. Close to Parramatta-street.
5. Sure to let at large rentals.
6. Suited to builder, tradesman, mechanic, or persons of moderate income.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

A luncheon will be provided for the company, in the "good old style." 2901

SILVER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte place, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Two Silver Tea Pots
Three Tankards
Six Tea Spoons
Three Forks
Terms at Sale. 2947

In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Duke & Turner.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A mixed herd of CATTLE, and STATION, consisting of about thirteen hundred head, now depasturing at Ganoo, in the Wellington district.

The above are a very superior description of cattle, very quiet, and can be mustered in ten days. All calves under six months given in. Ganoo is well known as the best station in the Wellington district, is always well watered, and capable of supporting a much larger herd in the driest seasons. There is a comfortable four-roomed cottage, men's huts, wool shed, store, a very large substantial stock yard, drafting yards, also sheep yards and a paddock.

Terms, liberal, and made known at time of sale. 2949

To Engineers, Millwrights, Blacksmiths, and others.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Dingwall, opposite Mr. Blaxland's Salt Stores, in Clarence-street, THIS DAY, August 30th, at eleven o'clock.

The whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. A. Wilson and Co., comprising
New winnowing machines, of the most improved construction
Turning lathes
Assorted iron
Smiths' bellows, anvils, and tools
Vices, stocks and dies for screwing
Carpenters' benches
Cedar in boards and planks
Patterns for castings
Old and scrap iron
Household Furniture, &c.
Terms at sale. 2946

ARGYLE.—CAMPBELLTOWN. Important Sale.—To Capitalists, &c.

MR. A. POLACK has the honour to announce that he has received instructions from the joint Executors of the under-mentioned valuable Estates, to submit them to public competition, without reserve.

1st. 640 Acres of Land at Lake George
2nd. 1065 Ditto ditto near Merrigan Creek
3rd. 640 Ditto ditto near Bungalore
4th. 640 Ditto ditto known as Crisp's Station
5th. 640 Ditto ditto at Kenny's Point
6th. 60 Ditto ditto in the district of Airds, one and a half mile from Campbelltown.

Mr. POLACK will at present only observe, that the above important properties were originally selected from the adjacent lands by a gentleman who had the choice of selection at that period, which is termed the infant state of the Colony,—who was also acknowledged as a paramount judge of localities best fitted for agricultural and pastoral purposes, and Mr. P. will merely add, that these properties would never have been put to public auction, but from the closing of the trusteeship.

Terms of sale, which will be more than unusually liberal, will be stated in an early advertisement.

The Chart of the Colony will point out the respective situations of the above properties. The titles being original Grants from the Crown to the deceased proprietor.

Further particulars will be enumerated in a future advertisement, as early as the surveyors have finished the several surveys and plans.
2949

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 29.

RYAN v. M'KAY.

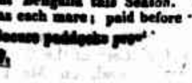
THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at noon, opposite the Police office, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of carpenters' tools, some glassware, &c, the property of the above-named defendant, unless this execution be previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
2933 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 29, 1842.

Hicton v. Kelly.

ON FRIDAY, the 2nd September next, at noon, on the premises, East Maitland; the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest and estate of the above defendant, in and to an allotment of Land in East Maitland, fronting William-street; unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT
2934 Under Sheriff.



BENGALLA, MUSWELLBROOK.

THE BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLION SKALLINDA, will stand at Bengalla this Season. Terms three guineas each mare; paid before ...
Secure paddocks ...
August 29.

PORT PHILLIP EXTRACTS.

PORTLAND BAY.—The *Sally Ann* sails to-day for Portland, having on board the material for a journal to be called the *Portland Mercury*, the first number of which will be published on the 1st September. This new journal is the property of Messrs. Kerr and Thompson, of the *Patriot*, and will be edited by the latter gentleman who is a passenger by the *Sally Ann*. Mr. Fisher, late overseer of the *Patriot* Office, is to be printer. The inhabitants of Portland will now have two journals to develope the resources of their fine country, the *Sally Ann* on her previous trip having taken down a complete printing office, lately received from England by Mr. Wilkinson, a gentleman for some time employed as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Deane and O'Cock, the solicitors. We sincerely congratulate our Portland Bay friends on so valuable an acquisition as "the Press," feeling confident that they will no longer remain in their present neglected state. We shall hail the receipt of the first number of the Portland Press with much satisfaction.—*Herald*.

GIPPS' LAND.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce the safe arrival in Melbourne, from Gipps' Land, of a party consisting of W. O. Raymond, Esq., J.P., (brother of the Deputy Sheriff), Messrs. Pearson and Broadribb, jun., and an aboriginal black, a native of Wellington, whose lives had nearly been sacrificed in the adventurous attempt to discover a new and more practicable route between Gipps' Land and Western Port. Deceived by the report of a person in Gipps' Land, who said that he had seen in three days' journey from Port Albert the land around Western Port, Mr. Raymond and his companions started in the direction pointed out, hoping to be able to discover a route by which communication between Western Port and Gipps' Land might be maintained at all seasons of the year, and by which sheep and cattle might be driven. In two days, however they found themselves hemmed in by a dense scrub, intersected here and there by nearly impassable ranges, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were enabled to struggle onwards. Eighteen days were consumed in the journey to Western Port, during the last eight of which their stock of provisions got completely exhausted, and their only means of subsistence was a little wet flour, occasionally eked out with the flesh of the native bear, or monkey, for the capture of which they were generally indebted to their sable companion. To add to their distresses, for the greater part of the time their route lay over a tract of country completely flooded, and it was but rarely they chanced upon a spot where a dry sleeping place was to be obtained. The present forms the third attempt to discover a practicable route to Gipps Land in which Mr. Broadribb has been engaged, and though hitherto unsuccessful, we understand that both he and his companions are sanguine in their expectations that his "consummation devoutly to be wished" will yet be attained. Gipps Land seems to be going rapidly a-head, and the settlers there speak in raptures of the beauty of the country, and the exceeding fertility of the soil. The population is already between two and three hundred, and it is calculated there are from 30,000 to 40,000 sheep, 9,000 horned cattle, and about 100 horses in the district. Two vessels, the *Waterwitch* and *Industry* are laid on as regular traders to Van Diemen's Land, whither they convey fat cattle and sheep, and a third is to be chartered forthwith. Though the town is laid out, and numbers of people are desirous of obtaining allotments to commence building, there does not seem to be any symptoms of any intention on the part of the government to bring land into the market; probably Sir George Gipps is waiting until matters are in a more flourishing condition in Sydney and Melbourne, in order to give the land sharks and speculators a chance of competing with the *bona fide* settlers. The inhabitants complain bitterly of the want of protection of any kind. Since the departure of Glengarry, Mr. Raymond is the only magistrate in the district, and he has no means of affording protection of any kind, owing to the entire absence of a police force. The consequence of this is, that servants are enabled to set their masters completely at defiance, and a lawless set, whom there is no means of keeping in restraint, have congregated on the beach at Port Albert, where there are eighteen or twenty houses. Mr. Bingham is nominally the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Gipps Land, but his own district is already too large for his handling, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that he has never found his way into the new country, though there are already several disputes awaiting his decision. The settlers have subscribed for the building of a punt, which is to ply on the La Trobe, or Glengarry as it is now generally called, about a mile below the junction of the Thomson and the Macalister, and will greatly facilitate their intercourse with Port Albert. No provision, as far as we have observed, has been made for Gipps Land in the estimates for the ensuing year, but we should think His Excellency the Governor can scarcely intend to leave a population which before the close of many months will number a thousand, altogether unprotected. The appointment of one or two additional of the residents to the magistracy, together with a clerk to the bench, and a few constables, would, perhaps, be sufficient for the present, but it requires not the skill of a soothsayer to foretel that a larger establishment will speedily be needed.—*Patriot*.

BARK.—We understand the government has resolved not to grant any new licenses for stripping bark, or even to renew those now held by the tanners and other persons concerned in this branch of trade. The only reason we have heard assigned for this is, that the stripping process not only kills the trees, but considerably detracts from the picturesque effect produced by the mixture of evergreen wattles with the other trees which so beautifully cover the ground in all parts of this colony. It is all very well to show some respect to the lovers of the picturesque when it can be done without injury to the community; persons might be prohibited from stripping the trees within a few miles of Melbourne or any other township, but in the interior, where travellers seldom penetrate, we cannot see the slightest occasion for it. The timber produced by the wattle can never be reckoned upon as useful for building or other purposes; and the bark has long been the only valuable article of export beyond wool and stock which this colony can furnish as a set off to the heavy balance of trade against us. Besides our tanneries will be stopped, and this is a matter of some consideration in the present impassable state of the streets.—*Herald*.

COAL.—The announcement made by us in the *Advertiser* of the 25th ult., of the discovery of coal, on Mr. Fisher's property at the Barrabool Hills, has, it appears, been the cause of considerable gratulation to our Melbourne contemporaries. One journalist, in the raptures of his exultation, has even gone so far as to magnify a stratum of coal seven inches in thickness into seven feet. Not wishing, however, to acquire credit at the expense of truth, we must fain content ourselves by stating that the observations of all competent persons who have visited the mines lead to the conclusion that, the result of the operations now being carried on will be the discovery of coal in sufficient abundance to supply the whole of Australia Felix. The first symptom of coal exhibited in the mine was in the position of sundry beds of shelly limestone, of the thickness of half an inch, which gradually changing in thickness and quality, finally resolved themselves into a seam of coal of the thickness of eight inches, and of the brightest and purest quality. So sanguine are the persons who have been employed on the work, that they have offered to proceed with the labour of discovery at their own expense, and should they not succeed in obtaining a seam of pure coal of at least six feet, to forfeit all claim to remuneration. Mr. Fisher, we understand, has acceded to their proposition, and it may therefore be presumed that a few weeks will determine whether it behoves us or not to chaunt our 'Io Pœans' on a discovery fraught with prosperity not only to the worthy proprietor of the mine individually, but collectively to the whole community of Geelong.—*Geelong Advertiser*, 8th August.

It was stated some time past in the *Gazette*, that the Government had determined, that unless the murderers of the black woman were given up to justice, the licenses of the settlers around Port Fairy should be taken away. In pursuance of this view of the question, notice, we understand, has been given to Mr. Kilgour, who took a prominent part in the correspondence that ensued on the occasion, between the settlers in that district and his Honor the Superintendent, that his license will not be renewed on the usual application. To this severe and singular mode of procedure, we cannot accord that support which we have always been happy to give to the judgment of his Honor the Superintendent in the general acts of his administration. But it is with sincere regret and even abhorrence that we learn that the suspicion of the government with regard to the murder having been committed by white men is beyond a doubt. It was stated in a former number of this paper that it had been suspected that hostile blacks themselves had committed the horrid and unparallelled slaughter complained of. It has since been ascertained that the day subsequent to the murder, two black men called at the Mount Rouse Police Station, and there stated their having been eye-witnesses of the murder of three of their own women and one child by a troop of nine mounted and armed white men. Well was Mr. La Trobe, therefore, justified in saying, that a curse rested on the district until the discovery of this deed was made manifest. Whoever may be the criminals, however, we feel assured that it is not the wish of the respectable settlers to shield them, and in punishing the whole indiscriminately the Government, we fear, are involving without discrimination the guilty and innocent in the same punishment.—*Gazette*.

Orders have been issued by the Executive Government to the Magistrates and Commissioners to apprehend all natives guilty of criminal transactions *inter se* equally with those who have simply aggressed on the whites. This view we stated to have been the legally right one ever since the Resident Judge's famous opinion on the trial of Bon Jon, and to the discrepancy of which the conductor of this paper first drew the attention of His Excellency.—*Gazette*.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS

PARLIAMENTARY DIGEST.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 4th.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

AFTER the presentation of various petitions, the Copyright Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, March 16.

The speaker announced that he had received a report from the examiner of the recognizances for prosecuting election petitions, who certified that the securities for prosecuting the petition against the return of W. H. Gregory, Esq., for the city of Dublin, were unexceptionable.

After a conversation between Sir R. Peel and Sir C. Napier, on corn imports from America,

Mr. C. Napier moved for a return of the number of vessels laden with corn which had arrived from America, from the first January, 1841, to the 1st January, 1842, at the port of Liverpool; and also a return of the number of days occupied by each in the voyage.

Sir R. Peel immediately laid the returns on the table amidst considerable laughter.

Mr. G. Staunton gave notice that on Monday next, he should move for all communications received from Captain Elliot relative to the affairs of Canton and our relations with China.

Mr. Wodehouse gave notice of his intention to move (we did not hear on what day) for a return of the names and salaries of the commissioners appointed at various times to inquire into the situation of the handloom weavers.

Sir G. Staunton gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move for copies of correspondence with Captain Elliot relative to proceedings in China.

Mr. O'Connell gave notice that, on Monday next, he would move for a return of the names of persons who had registered arms in the County of Down; and he would avail himself of that opportunity to ask a question of the noble lord the Secretary for Ireland, as to a late trial for murder in that county.

Sir V. Blake gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move that, in consequence of the distress which prevailed in the country, all duties on the importation of corn be suspended until the 1st of January, 1843.

Colonel Sibthorpe gave notice that, on going into committee on the Corn Importation Bill, he should move that the duty be levied at the time of importing the corn, and not when taking it out of bond.

In reply to a question from Mr. Smythe, Sir R. Peel said, some time since, he believed in 1840, a joint commission was appointed by the governments of England and France, for the purpose of inquiring into the claims of the British merchants trading to Portendic, and he had every hope that a satisfactory settlement would be obtained.

Sir R. Peel said he was much pressed, from many quarters, to make a statement of the intentions entertained by government respecting the finance and commerce of the country; and he was anxious, from considerations of public convenience, to make that statement on Friday next. But he felt it necessary first to obtain the votes which were to decide the amount of the naval and military force to be maintained by the country in the ensuing year. He ultimately fixed Wednesday next for the second reading of the Corn Duty Bill.

Sir A. L. Hay, at Lord J. Russell's request, then postponed his motion respecting the Scotch Church, in order that the estimates might not be delayed.

In reply to a question from Lord Palmerston as to the rumours of the organisation of a conspiracy against Spain in France,

Sir R. Peel expressed a hope that the Spanish people would rally round the government, and by their own energies defeat any conspiracies against it. Although in that case direct assistance could not be given, yet they would secure the strong sympathy of this country.

Lord J. Russell thought it was wise in the case of civil war to avoid interference, but not so in the case of other foreign interference. Mr. O'Connell complained of the conduct of Espartero towards the Spanish clergy. Sir R. Peel said it would be presumptuous in an English minister to question the conduct of the Spanish government; though, when the life of the Queen was recently in danger from conspiracy, they were justified in expressing their sympathy.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. S. Sherbert brought forward the navy estimates. He stated that the number of ships in commission would be, probably, slightly reduced, but he should not propose any decrease in the number of seamen; by which means the government would be enabled to send the ships to sea in the most perfect state of equipment. The estimates differed little from those of last year, there being in some departments a decrease, and in others a small additional increase of expense. In one instance additional expense had been incurred in providing securities against fire in the dockyards, and in another by carrying out the contract for the Halifax line of steamers. In fact, a large sum that came under the head of naval expenses might more strictly come under the head of Post-office expenses. The hon. gent. concluded by moving that 43,000 men be voted for the service of the ensuing year.

Sir C. Napier assented to the opinion that a smaller number of ships well manned was more effective than a larger number manned incompletely. He adverted to the great age of our admirals, and the impracticability of finding among them men strong enough for active commands. In such a state of things, the late naval promotion ought to have been more comprehensive, and to have borne a nearer proportion to the brevet of the army. He wished the government to pension off a considerable number of old captains, to make some commanders captains, and in all future promotions to give a certain proportion to seniority. He proceeded to recomended also some additional advantages for the subordinate classes of the service. He finally amused the house with some criticisms upon the sterns of several ships lately constructed, particularly one named the *Queen*.

Captain Rous entered at length into the merits and defects of modern ship-bulding. He complained of the insufficiency of the pay of naval officers, observing, that the pay of a French captain is one-third more than that of an English one; and that the pay of an American captain actually doubles that of an English officer of the same rank. He touched upon the late case of Mr. Elton, of whose conduct he took a very unfavourable view. He complained of the appointment of so aged an officer as Sir Edward Owen to command the Mediterranean fleet, great as were the abilities and honours of that distinguished admiral, and recommended that a system should be adopted by which younger officers should be brought forward, suggesting promoting by purchase. It was not wise to keep strong and healthy men upon the shelf, and draw out old and infirm ones into a description of service requiring vigour and activity.

Sir G. Cockburn stated the mitigating circumstances which had induced the remission of a part of Mr. Elton's sentence. He vindicated the appointment of Sir E. Owen, whom he described to be in full possession of his powers. It was not every young officer who could command a fleet, though many of them thought they could; and the weight which greater experience and reputation carried was a compensation for some diminution in bodily activity. He pointed out the great services rendered by many officers far advanced in years. He thought that a certain intermixture of promotion by purchase, as suggested by Captain Rous, would have its advantages, in bringing forward a proportion of younger officers, and providing a comfortable retirement for old ones.

In answer to Lord Ingestre,

Lord Stanley stated, that it was not the intention of the government to send out any new expedition to the Niger, still less one composed of white persons. On the part of the government he disclaimed all wish to assert any right of sovereignty in that quarter of the world. It was not deemed altogether expedient to abandon the settlement already made, and although any persons going out to settle there must do so on their own responsibility, yet government would give them the protection of a small armed steamer, manned by negroes.

The vote of 40,000 men, including boys, was then agreed to for the ensuing year, as were also votes of money for wages and other purposes.

On the vote for the Board of Admiralty Sir C. Napier objected to have the navy ruled by a civilian. It was true that a naval lord might be apt to prefer the officers who had served under himself; but even a civilian would always be guided in such matters by some naval man. The real reason why a civilian was thus preferred to a naval man was, that naval men seldom possessed the station and influence which the first minister wanted in the members of his cabinet. The late first lord had assumed a power which did not properly belong to him individually, but to the whole board. Similar encroachments had been made by former civilians in the same situation. He proposed a scheme of his own for a board which should regulate naval matters. Under the recent administration, the dock-yards and the stores had been suffered by the Board of Admiralty to fall into unwarrantable decay. Sir James Graham had done great good in abolishing the Navy Board and the Victualling Board; he should have gone a little further, and abolished the Admiralty Board also.

Captain Carnegie strongly supported the importance of having a naval man at the head of the Admiralty, and hoped that the many situations in the gift of the Admiralty might be conferred on naval men who had served their country well, rather than upon civilians.

Lord Howick said it would be inconvenient to lay it down as a rule that at all times a naval officer of high rank should be selected to fill the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. The practice regarding the army was urged as a precedent, but he hoped he should never form one of an administration where the cabinet must be so hampered as it could not fail to be under the present practice in the army. If time permitted he could show that an awful waste of human life and treasure had taken place at various times, owing, not to the individuals who presided, but owing to the system which had prevailed, and which was still in existence.

Sir H. Hardinge said, that the evidence of the Duke of Wellington, and of other persons of distinction in the army, before a committee, was directly opposed on this head to the opinion of the noble lord. He hoped he would never see the day when the Commander-in-Chief would be placed under the authority of a civilian.

Sir R. Peel said, he should be sorry to exclude any naval officer from filling the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, but on the other hand, he should be also sorry that any resolution of that house should interfere with the constitutional practice which had hitherto prevailed, and which had, at various times, placed most efficient civilians in that situation. He thought the plan proposed by Sir C. Napier much less likely to be efficient than the one now in existence.

Sir C. Napier stated, as a proof of the mismanagement of the Board of Admiralty, that they were at one time obliged to send out secret orders to the captains of their ships to avoid engaging with American vessels. With a view that a naval man should be appointed to the office, he moved that the sum for the service of the Admiralty Board should be reduced by the sum of £4500, being the amount of salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The question was then put, a sum not exceeding £117,949 be granted to Her Majesty for defraying the expenses of the Admiralty Office for the ensuing financial year, which having been negatived, the original question, that £121,449 be granted for the same purpose, was put and agreed to; as was a vote of £716,799 for half-pay, with the understanding that any discussion on the subject should be taken on the next vote of "Military pensions and allowances."

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill for appointing commissioners to inquire as to the issue, receipt, circulation, and possession of certain forged Exchequer bills, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.—The house then adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, March 9.

Lood Howick took the oaths and his seat for Sunderland.

After the presentation of petitions, the following notices of motion were given:—

Mr. H. Drummond, that on Tuesday he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the laws regulating the Court of Session in Scotland; Mr. G. Bankes, that on Tuesday, the 8th of March, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to authorise magistrates holding petty sessions, in certain cases in which prisoners manifest a desire to plead guilty, to pass the sentence of the law upon such prisoners, in order to shorten the period of imprisonment, and to avoid unnecessary expense; Mr. Menzies, that on Tuesday, the 15th of March, he should move a resolution relating to the disposal of the balance of the money received as a ransom for the city of Canton, after the payment of the different sums awarded by her Majesty; Sir C. Napier, that on an earlier day, he should call the attention of the house to the state of affairs in the Levant; Mr. Wallace, that on an early day, he should move for returns relating to the Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland.

Mr. O'Connell wished to know from the right hon. gent. the Secretary at War, whether he had any objection to furnish the particulars of the application of a sum of £1200, which he saw was appropriated to religious instructions in the army?

Sir H. Hardinge said he had no objection whatever.

Mr. O'Connell then gave notice of a motion for a return of the particulars of the mode in which £11,000 (£1000 had been appropriated to the purchase of books) had been applied to the purposes of divine service and religious instruction in the army.

In answer to a question from an Hon. Member, Mr. M. Sutton stated that the bill which was to be brought in for the regulation of turnpike roads would apply only to England and Wales, and would not extend to Scotland.

In reply to a question from Mr. F. Maule, whether some recent movements of troops in Scotland had reference to the induction of a minister of the kirk,

Sir J. Graham said, the answer he had to give was that the fact stated by the right hon. gent. was true, certain troops had been moved from Aberdeen into the district mentioned, but as to the objects and motives which had induced government to direct the movement, he must positively decline to give any answer. The only answer he had to give was, that her Majesty's government was responsible for the maintenance of the peace in Scotland. This reply was loudly cheered by the house.

In answer to the question from Mr. Mangles, Sir R. Peel said, that no accounts from Affghanistan of a later date than those already before the country had arrived. Accounts from Calcutta had been received, but they were not founded on direct official information. The intelligence was conveyed in a private letter, and he had reason to believe that in the course of a few days they would receive accounts direct from Affghanistan. The intelligence that had been received was certainly calculated to create considerable anxiety, but no account had been received of any negociation entered into for the surrender of Cabul, still less of the actual surrender.

CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The report of the Committee on this Bill was brought up,

Mr. E. Buller moved as an amendment, that the following rates of duty be substituted for those contained in the report:—

	Duty.
Under 51s.	20s.
51s. and under 52s.	19s.
52s. and under 53s.	18s,
53s. and under 54s.	17s.
54s. and under 55s.	16s.
55s. and under 56s.	15s.
56s. and under 57s.	14s.
57s. and under 56s.	13s.
58s. and under 59s.	12s.
59s. and under 60s.	11s.
60s. and under 61s.	10s.
61s. and under 62s.	9s.
62s. and under 63s.	8s.
63s. and under 64s.	7s.
64s. and upwards	6s.

A short discussion took place on this amendment, which was withdrawn, and the report agreed to.

After some matter of course business had been disposed of, the house adjourned.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

THIS is a return moved for by Dr. Bowring, M.P. for Bolton, of the number of stamps issued to each of the newspapers of the United Kingdom, for the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1841; and the amount of the advertisement duty paid by each paper (in continuation of the last return.)

We subjoin the following extracts:—

The Times	2,750,000
The Chronicle	1,041,000
The Herald	790,000
The Post	580,000

ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
The Times..........	7,665	16	6
The Chronicle	2,372	17	0
The Herald	2,505	15	0
The Post	1,861	2	6

From the above return it will be seen that the circulation of the *Times* exceeds by 339,000 that of its three morning contemporaries; and that it paid in advertisement duty during the six months over which the return extends no less than £926 2s. more than the aggregate sum paid by the three other morning papers.

THE IMMENSE CONCERN MANIA.—It is a prevailing insanity among shopkeepers of the present day to be at the head of an immense concern, and it is a malady which in almost every case finishes with a fatal result, not only to the individual who is the immediate subject of the complaint, but to those who may happen to be bitten in the interim. It is curious to watch the progress of the disease to which we allude, and observe its effects on the party whom it happens to attack; while it it is remarkable that, as the cholera took its walk along the banks of the Thames, the immense concern epidemic chiefly confines its ravages to the leading thoroughfares. It generally seizes the proprietors of linendrapers' shops, and, like the bite of the tarantula, sets them cutting the most extraordinary capers, in the course of which they start off into a most lively *galop*, and conclude with a *pas*, not of the most graceful kind, in the Court of Bankruptcy. The first symptoms of the disease to which we allude are generally to be observed in an insane desire to practice the rules of arithmetic on the windows and the shopmen; the former being divided successively by eight, by four, and ultimately by two; while the latter are continually multiplied to an extent that renders an addition to the premises absolutely necessary for containing them. An immense concern at the West end generally begins in a single house, and the disease first developes itself in a strong itching to take the next door, which, when once accomplished, is soon followed by an eccentric resolution to add the words "and Co.," to the name of the proprietor. The malady is not, however, yet incurable, and may be got over, if checked at this stage; but when there are symptoms of a disposition to treat for another house, the patient's case may be regarded as desperate. Another most distressing characteristic of the complaint is, the tendency that is sometimes exhibited to cut away the ceiling of the shop, and annihilate the first floor; thus subjecting the premises to a most alarming enlargement of the lower extremities. Having done its worst with the shop itself, the mania begins to show its effect upon the goods, which suddenly become sprinkled here and there, with small tickets; but these, in a short time give way to a rash of labels that breaks out imperceptibly in all parts of the window. The next stage is an eruption of large placards, conveying incoherent hints about 'giving away,' 'selling under prime cost,' and other unaccountable acts of generosity, which the patient professes to practice; while by degrees he grows bolder in the tone of his tickets, and sundry commodities are placed under the public eye, inscribed with mysterious allusions to 'an alarming sacrifice.' The breaking out upon the goods shortly flies to the windows themselves, which are soon covered with enormous posting-bills, in which the words 'extensive failure' are extremely conspicuous; and there is a desperate effort to arrest attention by thrusting goods almost into the street, with a printed invitation to the public to 'look at this,' and a most uncalled-for allusion to the 'distress of the Spitalfield weavers.' The disease now becomes convulsive; enormous piles of drugget are deposited outside the shop, in bold defiance of the Paving Act, carpets dangle from the upper stories, blankets float in the air, and pieces of calico flutter in the breeze, while straw bonnets are dashed recklessly into the window, with an intimation that there is a choice of twenty-five thousand, all at a price not even worth mentioning. Blocks are dressed up in cloaks to look like customers; dresses that have been lying in the ware-room since last year, are labelled as "quite new, and just imported." Every thing is marked at an astounding moderate price; but, by some strange accident, there is not a ticket but what has slipped from one thing to another, if any one wants to purchase the labelled article. After these very active symptoms, the disease comes to its termination; the immense concern dies a natural death, and the proprietor amuses the public by a series of candid confessions to the commissioner of bankrupts, or gratified a spirit of enterprise by 'bolting' to America."—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. HOWARD and WATSON will sell by auction, at their Mart, Hunter-street, opposite the Olympic, THIS EVENING, the 30th instant, at half-past Six o'clock,

A choice collection of BOOKS by the most popular authors of the day.

May be viewed on Tuesday, and catalogues had. 2776

WELCH ENTIRE PONY.

The Australian Agricultural Company's Welch Pony,

SAMSON,

Will be sold by auction by

MR. ARMSTRONG, at his periodical sale, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September.

Samson was got by the Welch pony Spangle, out of a Welch pony mare, both pure bred, and imported by the Company. He is a powerful animal, compact in form, and of a rich dapple colour, with white mane and tail: quiet to ride, and has been driven in a pony chaise. To be at Mr. Armstrong's stables a week before the sale.

Terms at the sale. 2093

MAITLAND WEST.

MR. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Sale Yards, opposite the Rose Inn, on MONDAY, September 5th,

Fifty prime Cows, in Calf; also, about two hundred and fifty head of Mixed Cattle, in lots to suit purchasers, a number of very excellent Horses, Mares, &c.

TERMS.—Cash for the fifty Cows, and approved bills for the Mixed Cattle.

Maitland, August 22. 2626

MAKE MONEY WHILE YOU CAN.

CHIPPENDALE.

A Portion of this Celebrated Estate

WILL BE SOLD

AT THE MART.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, on the Ground, THIS DAY, the 30th day of August, 1842, the sale will commence at half-past one o'clock precisely, purposedly to suit intending purchasers.

MOST ELIGIBLE ALLOTMENTS, EITHER AS RESIDENCES OR SHOPS, IN ALLOTMENTS.

The property is thus described, viz.—

CHIPPENDALE ALLOTMENTS.

Quite a building property.
1—The purest air in or about Sydney.
2—Pure water.
3—Brick earth for building purposes.
4—Cleared ground.
5—The lots are pegged out.

This portion of the Chippendale Estate, to be sold as above, by Mr. Stubbs (weather permitting), is situated

BEHIND THE KENT BREWERY;

And is bounded on the north by Banks street, leading from Abercrombie place to Botany-street; on the west by Shephard's grounds; on the south by a Government-street sixty-six feet; and on the east by L. Myles, Esq., Challenger's Cottages, and others.

The property embraces a centrical point of great thoroughfare to Botany-street, Abercrombie-street, and Waterloo-street. Entrance will be had from Parramatta-street, and Banks-street, when the new Government street shall be carried through the Newtown Road and Botany streets (leading to Botany Bay Road now completing) will place this Chippendale property as a complete pivot of incessant communication, and general connexion with the south outlet of the metropolis, as well as Cook's River, George's River, Parramatta Road, &c.

THE WATER

Is reserved at the bottom of Banks-street.

The plan is for inspection at the Mart, where lithographs can be obtained.

Terms at sale, most liberal indeed, both as to deposit and credit, which, however, with the conditions, will be then declared.

THE SITUATION

Gradually slopes from the east, and dips gently down into very capital soil. On the elevated site the scenery is very beautiful, and takes in the Botany and Newtown country round, Darling Harbour, and a greater portion of the City of Sydney. Any person may judge of the soil as it is all clear, and there can be no concealment, a word or two then more is all that is required.

The MAN of moderate CAPITAL, the TRADESMAN, OPERATIVE, OR MECHANIC, who may have been anxiously for years watching for a slice of this property, may now drive home the wedge of good luck into the very heart thereof, and buy as much as he likes.

Much as may be said in recommendation of this metropolitan situation, every one is particularly solicited to read the description as set forth, and laid down in the plan at the Mart, and which most likely will tend more infallibly to his use and purpose than being led through a maze of illusive appearances by photogenic illustrations. 2430

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell by auction, at his Veterinary Repository, on THURSDAY, 1st September, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) the celebrated thoroughbred Horse

TROS,

Imported by Henry H. Kater, Esq., in 1839.

TROS is a brown black Horse of great power and beauty, sixteen hands high. Bred by the Earl of Albemarle, in 1836; got by Priam, out of Ally, by Partizan; out of Jest, by Waxy; out of Scotia, by Delpini, by King Fergus; out of Cœlia, by Herod; out of Proserpine, (sister to Eclipse) by Marske; out of Spiletta, by Regulus. (Vide *Stud Book*, page 8, vol. IV.)

In 1839, at the Newmarket Craven Meeting, Tros walked over, for a Produce Stakes of one hundred sovereigns each, half forfeit, four subscribers. He also ran second to Cæsar (brother to Bay Middleton) the first favourite for the Derby; beating Derrynane and Courier, for the Vacillation Stakes, receiving a bonus of £40. Tros was engaged for the Newmarket Stakes of fifty sovereigns each; the Derby Stakes, at Epsom, of fifty sovereigns each, h. f.; Newmarket Craven Meeting, the Produce Stakes of one hundred sovereigns each h. f.; the Drawing Stakes at Goodwood, July, 1839, of twenty-five sovereigns each; the Goodwood Racing Stakes of fifty sovereigns each; the Albany Stakes, at Ascot, of fifty sovereigns each; also, a Sweepstakes of one hundred sovereigns each.

TROS is without any exception the most fashionably bred Horse in New South Wales, the performances of his sire, who was sold for four thousand guineas, being too well known to require comment, and his dam, Ally, is mentioned in the Sporting Magazine as one of the most celebrated mares, sent last season to Sheet Anchor, the most noted stallion in England.

TROS is in full health and vigour, and a sure foal-getter, his stock are very handsome and powerful

TROS may be seen on application to J. H. Hand, Esq., Dunheved, near Penrith.

For terms by private contract, apply to Mr. Armstrong, Veterinary Repository, Sydney.

Terms of sale.—Approved endorsed bills at three and six months, without interest. 2460

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE near Maitland.

MR. A. DODDS, of Maitland, and MR. A. FLOOD, of Newcastle, have much gratification in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they are instructed to bring into the Market, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September,

The Splendid Estate of

WOODFORD,

The property of A. W. Scott, Esq. of Ash Island.

To suit not only the capitalist but the industrious mechanic, the gardener and the farming man, this estate has been divided into small farms and building allotments; to all such men, therefore, the Auctioneers beg to point out the following desiderata for their consideration.

1st.—Its contiguity to Maitland, to Hexham, and to Raymond Terrace, all Post Towns, and flourishing.

2nd.—It is bounded by the valuable properties of Messrs. John Eales, Edward Sparke, Senior, W. H. Greenway, John Field, and Edward Flood and Captain Moore, of Sydney.

3rd.—The fresh water reserve near the public road, which has never been known to fail, and the abundant supply of that article in other directions may be easily obtained in dry weather by sinking.

4th.—The regular daily opportunities of disposing of the produce by means of the steamers to Sydney, or to Raymond Terrace by the Hexham Punt.

5th.—The Estate being generally wooded would partly pay the purchase money by supplying Maitland with sawn stuff, shingles, and firewood, for which there is a steady demand. There is also good stone for building purposes in the neighbourhood.

6th.—The public road from Newcastle to Maitland, passes through the Township.

Mr. Rusden has surveyed and marked out the Farms and Allotments, and will give all the information in his power.

Note.—Title unexceptionable, and quit-rent redeemed.

Terms of sale—Cash, for sums under £50; from £50 to £100, 20 per cent. deposit and approved bills at 3 and 6 months; above £100 20 per cent deposit and approved bills at 3, 6, and 9 months.

Query.—What would the property be worth, should the projected railroad from Newcastle to Maitland pass through or even near it? 2189

In the Vice-Admiralty Court of New South Wales,

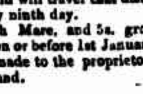
William Walker & Co. v. Barque *Ann Gales*

BY virtue of a Decree of Appraisement and Sale in the above cause, the Marshal will cause the said Vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to be put up for sale, on MONDAY, the fifth September next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the Chief Clerk's Office, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney.

An inventory of her stores, &c., may be seen on application to

ALFRED ELYARD,

Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of New South Wales. 2597



THE ENTIRE HORSE YOUNG GRAMPUS,

will Stand this Season, at Thomas Crawford's Esq., Wollombi, and will travel that district and Black Creek, every ninth day.

Terms—£3 each Mare, and 5s. groomage, Money to be paid on or before 1st January, 1843. Application to be made to the proprietor, Thos. Cutts, West Maitland. 2849

LOFTY.

TO COVER THIS SEASON,

AT MATRA, SNOWY RIVER,

MANEROO.

THE celebrated Clydesdale Horse LOFTY, imported by the *Seahorse* steamer.

LOFTY is a rich deep bay Horse, with black legs, stands full seventeen hands high, of great bone, very superior action, and gentle in temper; was got by the celebrated Clyde, and bred by Mr. Dove, of Faulfarmains, Ayrshire, from his well-known brown mare, which took three premiums in that county; dam by old Briton, grandam by Old Ploughboy.

Lofty gained five of the highest premiums awarded by the Agricultural Societies of the South of Scotland, and is decidedly the finest Clydesdale ever imported into this colony.

TERMS.—Six guineas a single mare; three and upwards, the property of one person, five guineas each; groomage five shillings.

*** *For the convenience of Stockholders, Sheep, Cattle, or Horses, will be taken in payment as may be agreed.*

Persons who intend sending mares are requested to make early application, as a limited number only will be received.

Apply to Mr. G. D. Webb, at Matra, the station lately occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Cunninghame.

Maneroo, August 23. 2607

COACHING STALLIONS.

COUNCILLOR will stand at Mr. John Macvoy's, Coolie Camp, and at the Wellington Inn, Paterson.

Service, £3 10s. each mare; more than one £3 3s. each: groomage, 3s. 6d. each.

BARRACOUTA will stand at Irrawang, near Raymond Terrace.

Service, £4 each; more than one, £3 10s. each: groomage, 3s. 6d. each.

There are extensive paddocks on the farm.

The valuable qualities of these useful horses are so well known in the above-mentioned localities, that any statement here touching their power or pedigree is considered unnecessary.

Irrawang, August 6. 182

TO STAND THIS SEASON,

At Cooerwal', near Hassan's Walls.

CAPTAIN, a thorough-bred Clydesdale Stallion, bright bay, stands seventeen hands high, with great bone and superior action.

ALSO,

BLYTH, a thorough-bred Clydesdale Stallion, rich brown, stands sixteen hands one inch high, with great bone and compact figure. These horses were selected by A. Brown, as peculiarly adapted for this Colony, and he confidently invites breeders to inspect and judge for themselves.

Terms, for either of the above horses—For one Mare Four Guineas, including Groomage, payable first January, 1843; an allowance will be made to parties sending more than two Mares, their own property. A good well watered paddock with abundance of grass will be provided free of charge, and every care will be taken of the Mares sent, but no risk will be run.

Cooerwall, August 20. 2532

TO STAND THIS SEASON,

At Bellfield, Cabramatta, on the Bringelly Road.

YOUNG ADMIRAL, a bright bay, black points, stands seventeen hands high, well proportioned, and of an immense power, adapted for getting strong carriage or cart horses.

PEDIGREE:—

Sire, the imported Yorkshire coaching stallion Admiral, dam Gypsy, a fast trotting mare by the imported English hunter Beverly, grand dam by Old Cleveand, bred by Alfred Kennedy, Esq., of the Retreat, Bringelly, and three years old next October, now the property of Mr. Robert Bell.

Terms.—A single mare £3 10s.; more than one belonging to the same owner, £3 5s., groomage included. Good paddocks at one shilling per week, and every care taken, but no responsibility. Payment to be made on or before the 1st of January, 1843.

August 18. 2415

MORETON BAY,

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Rosewood, Laidley Plains, the Entire Horse

DOVER,

Rising five years old, got by the imported horse Dover out of Nancy, Nancy got by Pandovia out of Farnisa.

Dover is the property of Dr. Goodwin, stands sixteen hands, is a dark bay, black points, without any white spots or hairs, and for blood, bone, and symmetry, is a perfect model.

Terms for one Mare	£5
Ditto for two Mares........	9
Ditto for three Mares	12

And Three Pounds for every additional Mare, the property of one individual.

An extensive and well watered paddock is provided for the mares of which every care will be taken, but they will be at the risk of their respective owners.

August 23. 2553

THE CALDEAN PRINCE,

THE Caldean Prince, a pure bred Durham Bull, imported in the *Burhampooter*, August, 1841, will serve cows at Broughtonsworth, Burroowa, during the season, at two guineas each cow. Prince is a rich roan Bull, calved in April 1839, got by Antonio, bred by J. C. Maynard, Esq., of Harlsey. Antonio, by Plenipo, dam Portia, bred by the late Charles Mason, Esq., of Chilton, by Cato, grandam by Jupiter, g. g. dam by George, g. g. g. dam by Chilton. g. g. g. g. dam by Irishman; Prince's dam by a son of Belzonia, by North Star, g. dam Cleopatra, bred by Mr. R. Colling, by Lancaster, g. g. dam by George, g. g. g. dam by Favorite, g. g. g. g. dam by Punch. Vide *Coate's Herd Book*.

Broughtonsworth, August 11. 2187

ALI PACHA and HUDJE BABA.

TO STAND this Season, at Duntroon, Limestone Plains, near Queanbeyan, the imported horse Ali Pacha. He is a rich bay, five years old, possesses strong bone, and great muscular power. Terms, £5 5s.

ALSO,

At Palmerville, near Queanbeyan, the imported pure bred Beduin Arab, Hudje Baba. Terms, £4 5s.

Good paddocks, with an abundance of grass and water, will be provided for the mares sent to the above horses, but no risk will be incurred. The money to be paid before the removal of the mares, to the superintendent at Duntroon, Mr. Donald Kennedy, and from whom further particulars, as to the pedigrees of the above horses, can be obtained. 1848

THE IMPORTED WAGGON STALLION

HORNCASTLE,

WILL STAND, FOR THE SEASON, at the residence of the Proprietor, Narellan Grange, Cowpastures, and travel from thence through the adjacent districts periodically.

HORNCASTLE is a dark grey, four years old sixteen hands high, and was bred by the celebrated Lincolnshire breeder, Mr. Smith, of Horncastle, near Lincoln; sire Farmer's Glory' the best Lincoln of his day; dam the winner of two prizes at the Linconshire Cattle Show. For compactness, bone and power, he is equal to any horse ever imported int the colony.

Terms.—Four pounds each Mare, groomage five shillings, payable 1st January, 1843; good paddocks will be provided, and every care taken of Mares sent to Narellan Grange, but no responsibility incurred. 547

THE IMPORTED BLOOD HORSE,

BARON WEM,

IN consequence of the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. Samuda and Dawson, they have instructed Mr. Armstrong to offer this horse for sale by private contract, and have instructed him that he will be down at his stables on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, where he will remain a few days.

PEDIGREE.

Baron Wem is one of the most fashionably bred horses of the present day, being by Partisan, his dam Souvenir by Orville, grandam Dulcamara by Waxy, great grandam Witchery, sister to Sorcery by Sorcerer; Partisan by Walton, out of Parasol by Pot-8-oes, her dam Prunella by Highflyer.

Baron Wem is a rich bay, without white, has immense power, stands fifteen hands three inches high, and is a sure foal-getter. Age ten years.

The above pedigree will evince to the lovers of the turf that Baron Whem is one of the most fashionably bred horses in the colony.

TERMS.—Approved three, six, and nine months' bills, without interest. 2819

TO COVER THIS SEASON,

THE very celebrated imported Yorkshire Coaching Stallion

ADMIRAL

Is rising seven years old, a beautiful ... stands 16½ hands high, was bred by ... of Newport. Admiral was got by ... Champion, who was sold for three ... sovereigns, to the Emperor of Russia ... ral's dam was got by Mr. Robinson's ... Turk, grandam by Mr. Foster's (of ... Holderness). Chance; Chance by ... Rainbow, and Rainbow by Mr. Dundy's ... brated Old Horse.

Admiral obtained the premium ... at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in July, 1836, ... best yearling stallion coaching colt, ... proved himself a sure foal getter.

Terms, Five Pounds, and Five Shillings ... age, each mare.

SUFFOLK SAM

Was imported by the proprietor, in the *Abbotsford*, in April, 1841, is seven years ... and possesses great bone and very ... action.

Terms, Four Pounds, and Five Shillings ... age, each mare.

Admiral and Suffolk Sam will travel ... the season to Liverpool, Campbelltown, ... Cowpastures.

CONFIDENCE,

Also imported by the proprietor in ... last. This extremely useful stallion will ... to Windsor, Wilberforce, and Richmond.

Terms, Four Pounds; and Five Shillings ... age, each mare.

RORY O'MORE,

Was also imported by the proprietor, ... *Abbotsford*, in April, 1841; is rising ... old, and considered by competent judges ... the stallion well adapted for getting ... hackings.

Terms, Three Pounds Ten Shillings; ... Shillings groomage, each mare.

Rory O'More will travel to Windsor, ... force, Richmond, and South Creek.

ALSO,

GENERAL BENEFIT.

This much admired colt is rising three ... old, was got by the imported Yorkshire ... ing Stallion, Candidate, out of the ... mare Rachael, by Orville.

Orville, the grandsire of General Benefit ... by Beninborough, and was the winner of ... teen cups, and sire of Omen, who was ... winner in 1834.

Terms, Four Pounds; and Five Shillings ... groomage.

General Benefit will travel to ... Wilberforce, Richmond, Pitt Town, ... ryjong.

Any arrangements that the grooms ... of the several horses may enter into, the ... prietor will bind himself to.

Payments to be made to the proprietor, ... George Wilson, Plough and Harrow Inn, ... mond Road, on or before the 1st of ... 1843.

GEORGE WIL...

Richmond-road, August 15.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

OTHELLO

WILL STAND THIS SEASON, AT ...

NEAR GOULBURN.

OTHELLO is a beautiful black, ... years old, stands sixteen and a half ... high, and possesses great bone and ... He is by Emigrant, dam by Satellite, ... Irish Kate, an imported mare.

TERMS — £4 4s. each mare; for ... more mares from the same person, £3 ... and 5s. to the groom.

THE HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSE

SHEIK,

Imported by Captain Stamp, of the ... from Bombay, November, 1840, will ... the ensuing season at Lucas Park, ... above the township of Jerry's Plains.

SHEIK, seven years old, is a beautiful ... grey, with dark mane and tail, stands ... hands one inch high, and has proved ... sure foal getter.

The Proprietor, at a considerable ... having nearly completed extensive ... which will be ready for the reception ... mares as may be sent for the service ... Horses, on the 1st September next, for which ... charge will be made until notice has been ... that the mares have been stinted, from ... time two shillings per week will be charged ... each mare until removed. Every care will ... taken, but no responsibility incurred.

Terms—Four guineas per mare; ... prietor sending six mares, his bona fide ... to Sheik, will only be charged with five ... Payments to be made to Mr. C. E. Doyle, ... the removal of the mares.

ALSO, WILL STAND AT LUCAS PARK,

YOUNG HERO.

Rising three years old, by Mr. C. Smith's ... brated imported Horse Norfolk Hero, ...

This fine Colt is of a handsome ... black points, stands upwards of fifteen ... high, is an excellent saddle, gig, and ... horse, possesses all the bone and muscle ... Clydesdale with the activity of the Hunter.

Terms—£2 12s. 6d. per mare; ... time of payments as per Sheik's advertisement.

Mid Lorn, August 3.

CANTATOR

WILL Stand this Season, at ... Illawarra, the estate of W. W. ... Esq. Cantator is thorough-bred, ... old, a bright bay, stands nearly sixteen ... high, is very compact, possesses ... and was imported last year by Mr. ... Hill.

Cantator was got by Rubini out of ... by Phantom, her dam Maid of the ... Zodiac, Foboso by Don Quixote, ... Patrick out of Slight by Selim, her ... Pot-8-o's out of Editha by Herod's ... Snap; St. Patrick by Walton, out of ... Anderson's Mare, her dam Trumpator, ... flyer, Otheothea by Otho, Snap, ... dair's dam by Steady, Partner, &c.; ... by Walton out of Julia, sister to ... Whisky, out of Sorcerer's dam by ... Vide Stud Book.

Terms—Six guineas for single Mare, ... five shillings to the groom; if more than ... the property of the same person, five ... each.

Payments to be made on or before the ... January, 1843; and for each mare left after ... time, a charge of two shillings and six-pence ... week will be made.

Every attention will be paid to the Mares, ... good paddocks provided, but the Proprietor ... will not be responsible for any losses or ... dents

BLENCOW, an imported red-roan ... horn Bull, will Stand this Season, ... Bamballa, the estate of R. P. Jenkins, ... near Wingello.

Blencow was bred by Mr. ... Blencow, and sold, when a calf, at his Sale, ... September, 1838; he is by Cholston (vide ... 725, appendix, 3rd vol. stud book,) dam ... Cripple by Marmion, (406,) g. dam ... Merlin, (430,) g. g. dam Nell Gwynne by ... (334,) g. g. g. dam Old Nell Gwynne (vide ... 423, 1st vol stud book,) by Phenomenon, ... g. g. g. g. dam Princess by Favorite, ... g. g. g. g. g. dam by Favorite, g. g. g. g. ... by Favorite.

Terms—Five guineas each cow. Application to be made to

2559 JAMES M'RAE, Superintendent.

CANDIDATE.

THIS Valuable Yorkshire Coaching Stallion, standing sixteen hands three inches high, imported by Mr. Wilson, will stand this season at Mr. Blaxland's Estate, Luddenham, ... cover on the following terms.—One mare ... two or more, £3 10s.

Candidate's stock are without ... superior to any in the Colony. Out of ... five mares put to him the season before ... thirty-two proved in foal, and are to be ... the proprietor's run; and forty-five out of ... fifty, put to him last season, are now in ... Secure paddocks with an abundance of grass and water gratis.

Every attention will be paid to mares, ... but they will be at the risk of the owner.

ALSO CRIB,

A powerful draught Stallion, sixteen hands high, bred by Mr. Crib, of Windsor, out of a Clydesdale Mare, by Tom of Lincoln, will stand at the same place, and cover on the following terms:—

One mare £2 10s.; two or more mares, ... Cash to be paid before the removal of the mares.

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